New-York Daily Times.

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QUARANTINE [illegible]

[illegible] Attempt to Release the Person Arrested for Violating Quarantine by Writ of Habeas Corpus—Warrants Against the M. P.s.

Seguine's Point Quiet and Peace in the Offing.

THE BUOYS ANCHORED.

Old Quarantine Troubles—A Habeas Corpus applied for in case of Ragan—Warrants against the Metropolitan Policemen.

The man Ragan, who was arrested on Sunday by the Metropolitan Policemen, as we published yesterday, for violation of the Quarantine laws, in conveying persons from shore to the ship Belle Wood, detained at Quarantine for cleansing, purifying, &c.— [illegible]

[illegible] Ragan is therefore still held in custody. [illegible] have procured warrants for the arrest of Captain [illegible], and officers McKeever and [illegible] [illegible] postponed till Wednesday.

[illegible] the officers had to draw their pistols before he yielded. On their reaching shore, nearly a hundred of his friends, consisting of the [illegible] always congregating about Quarantine, attempted to rescue him, and their numbers were so much superior to those of the police, that it seemed probable that these turbulent law-breakers would accomplish their object. However, the officers again drew their pistols and stood nobly on the defensive, never once losing their hold on their prisoner, whom they succeeded in lodging in a place of safety. The mob, baffled in their design, followed the officers, hooting and throwing stones at them, and threatening to burn the Quarantine buildings.

The Quarantine Buoys Down.

The four buoys were yesterday dropped into their places by the Quarantine Commissioners, aided by experienced pilots. The buoys, with the rock attached to each by its chain, were put on board a lighter which was taken in tow by the John Birkbeck. Following the direction of the Harbor Commissioners, the [illegible] for the first or S. E. buoy was found by [illegible] from the Red Channel buoy No. 11, due West one nautical mile; thence W. by S. ½ S., three miles they located the second, or S. W. buoy; thence due North ½ of a mile was dropped the N. W. buoy; thence E. by N. ½ N. three miles, was placed the N. E. buoy; thus [illegible] an oblong square three miles long by ½ mile wide. At low water there is at the S. E. buoy a depth of 38 feet; at the S. W. buoy 33 feet; at the N. W. buoy 30 feet and at the N. E. buoy 31 feet. The east point of Great Kills bears N. 1½ miles from the N. W. buoy and Seguine's Point bears W. by N. three miles. This is the nearest quarantine buoy; from the centre of the anchorage it is 4½ miles. From Point Comfort, N. J., [illegible] the S. W. buoy bears S. by W. 1½ miles.

All infected bedding is to be burned—not thrown overboard.

Affairs at Seguine's Point.

[illegible]

Rumors of war prevailed at Seguine's Point throughout the day on Saturday, and various circumstances tended to confirm the belief that a descent would be made at night upon the board shanty, and [illegible]

[illegible] he at length said, "My dear sir, if I had known where you were from, and what you wanted this beef for, I shouldn't a'dared to sell it to you. I've been ordered not to do it. 'Tis true I would like to sell you, and have your money, but 'tis just as I tell ye—they've given me my orders, and I can't." The carpenter [illegible] to his boat and started for the Point, ruminating upon the strange adventures that had befallen him in a land where he was so [illegible]. Returning to his home in the evening, he met our reporter on the road, and whom, after relating these matters, he advised [illegible] not to go nearer than the half-way house that night, as there was certainly trouble brewing. This advice the reporter scrupulously followed, from a prudent regard to the [illegible] of mankind, the soundness of his own scalp, and a fatherly concern for a dependent family, and a suspicion that he could get a better bed off than on the Point. At the Patten House he heard there had been an excited meeting at Richmond that afternoon, which was to be continued in the evening; that couriers had been flying to and fro during the day, to rally the clans, among whom was a mysterious dark-complexioned John, who drove a span of black ponies ahead of a farm wagon, traveling like winged [illegible]. There were dark hints, too, of something [illegible] to happen; they "didn't know, but shouldn't wonder if something should turn up between that time and sunrise." Another doubted if [illegible] between that time and Monday morning, and another, while he quaffed his lager-bier, "didn't think anything would be done until the buildings were all up." Thus enlightened, our reporter went to bed with a raging tooth-ache, one eye and a window open, determined to catch the first sound of battle from without, having previously charged the landlord to be sure to call him if anything unusual occurred.

TIMES IN CAMP.

[illegible] on early Sunday morning for Seguine's Point, he found, somewhat to his surprise, the board shanty still standing, and about one-half of the policemen snoozing in their bunks, apparently unconscious of danger.

Not a man had been off guard during the night, [illegible] were stationed at long distances from the camp, the piquets walked back and forth, each man with his hand upon his weapon, in momentary expectation of the attack. In a word, as Captain Walling expressed it, "They were all wide awake and full of fleas."

Thus the night passed away and morning came, but the enemy did not. They were disappointed, for they had been confidently told that a large force would be down upon them. They did not court a conflict, and hoped there wouldn't be any; but as in duty bound, they had been ready for the emergency. The dry skin of a sturgeon decorated one end of the building, and underneath, in large letters, was [illegible], "Metropolitan Police Station, Richmond County 4th Precinct; Beware of the Dogs."

The air was fresher and the flowers sweeter for the showers that had fallen in the morning. There was not a breath of air to ruffle the bosom of the broad bay, though shoals of porpoises did,—breaking the silence with their snorts and the Sabbath with their sports. The scene was one of quiet beauty, suggesting far other thoughts and feelings than those which called this Company to the spot. The papers were accepted and read with great gusto, and seemed more than anything else to rouse the men from their mooning.

Mr. Solomon Straatt having succeeded to the cooking galley, soon served up, with the aid of his Deputy, "Senator Petty," a dinner which consisted of broiled pork steak, asparagus and spinnach, with lettuce fresh from the kitchen garden; potatoes, onions, with a side dish of small clams, bread and butter, tea and coffee, with fresh milk; and for a desert—pound-cake and custard pies. It is needless to say that full justice was done to these viands, and many compliments given to the cook.

THE PEOPLE OVER IN JERSEY.

One of the visitors who came down from Perth Amboy, on being questioned as to the feeling in that place, said that his folks would take no part in the matter, that it did not concern them; they should leave Staten Island to fight her own battles; that upon the whole they were rather glad of the trouble their neighbors were having, for they had been often forbidden in Perth Amboy to plant any oysters East of Ward's Point—they had been told by the Princes' Bay oystermen if they did so, they would not be allowed to take up one of them. This had not disposed them to sympathize any more strongly in their quarrels. Of course as to the large force that was to come from that place to attack the Quarantine establishment, it was all a mistake.

A person from Keyport stated that the people on that side of the Bay has been misrepresented. They had had no hand in burning the buildings, and did not mean to; there were not ten men in that place who cared a cent about the matter.

STATEN ISLAND SENTIMENT CHANGING.

Several persons who had been active in raising money, and inciting the opposition, visited Seguine's Point, stated that $1,000 had been subscribed, and it was all gone. They intimated that it had done no good; no more would be spent in trying the law, they said. If the Commissioners would pay for the oysters that would be disturbed by their operations, they thought most reasonable men would be satisfied.

The milk embargo was raised on Saturday, and the policemen and workmen have now no trouble in obtaining that luxury in any quantity; the butcher and baker also make morning calls, and seem glad to sell them all they require. A gentleman at Rossville, who keeps a grocery store, has also given out that he shall sell them groceries if they come there with the money to buy; the argument is "if we don't sell them—somebody else will."

HOW UNCLE JAMES GOT ALONG WITH HIS NEIGHBORS.

Not many years since a person from the land of steady habits strayed into the region of Princes Bay, and purchased a fine residence near the water; he was characteristically austere, penurious and unneighborly; his lands were so situated that the oystermen had to pass across them to reach their boats, for which he exacted toll of each man; he had control over the waters of the creek, where it was necessary they should plant them to fat and freshen; for this privilege each man was made to pay so much per bushel, or forego the privilege. This exacting spirit of the man soon excited the hatred of the oystermen—they turned the tables on him, and annoyed him in every way their ingenuity could invent. On returning at night from town, he would often find the draw of the bridge swung aside, or something the matter with the gate so that he could not get in. In a word, Mr. Tite Barnacle was finally compelled to sell out and leave to get rid of his uncomfortable neighbors, whom his own pettishness and illiberality had incited to retaliation. This place was purchased by a kindly old gentleman whom we shall call, as everybody else did, Uncle James; he had been long familiar with a sea faring life, and knew the character of the men with whom he had to deal. He was not long settled in the place before a delegation of oystermen waited upon him; he received them as one neighbor should another, in a friendly manner. They had called to say that they wished to lay their oysters in his creek, and wished to know how much he would charge them for the privilege. "I wish to be neighborly, and to have good neighbors around me," said Uncle James, "and I shall not disagree with you; plant your oysters there and welcome, and give me what you think it is worth." "But," say they, "we would like to pass across your land, from our houses to the shore, it is nearer, what shall we pay you?" "Put the bars up as you go along, and when you see the cattle in, drive 'em out," said Uncle James, "that is all I ask." They took a drink of apple-jack and parted. From time to time a bushel of the finest oysters would be set down at Uncle James' door, and he would hardly know who had committed the depredation. The year passed away, and there was no complaint to make of any unneighborly conduct on either side. They met for a settlement at Uncle James' house, the apple-jack was brought out, and all took a smile; after which the question was again put by the oystermen: "How much shall we pay you, Uncle James, for the use of the creek?" "If it has been of any benefit to you," replied the old man, "you can each give me what you can afford." One put down ten dollars, another twenty; some more, some less, until nearly five hundred dollars were voluntarily paid: which was more than double the sum which Tite Barnacle extorted by menace and meanness from the same men.

The person who related these facts to us, closes the story by saying: "If you wish to get along with the Prince's Bay oyster men, you must say—'Poor pussey,' but never say 'Scat y' bitch!' If you do, their ire will be up at once."

A Black Republican on Commissioner Hall's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When men have consciously committed an error which they are unwilling to acknowledge, they are generally led into prevarication, random assertion, misstatements and reckless denunciation of those their folly is likely to injure.

No one having any knowledge of the important facts bearing on the question of a Quarantine site can read the document just published by the Quarantine Commission, for the purpose of vindicating their determination to establish a lazaretto at Seguine's Point, without a sad realization of the weakness of human nature.

Here are three honorable gentlemen, with reputations hitherto unblemished, whose duty requires of them the most careful study of facts, calmness, deliberation and manliness, avowedly undertake, through their Chairman, to "correct the many misstatements which have been made through the public prints." I have looked in vain to find a single correction of an important statement with regard to the unfitness of Seguine's Point for the purpose for which they have selected it. The Commissioners make certain assertions, it is true, which are opposed to those which have been made by respectable physicians and [illegible], but these are all upon matters of opinion and not of fact. Let us examine a few of the statements by which the Commissioners attempt to show the disadvantages of other sites which they pretend to have considered. I use the unpleasant word *pretend*, with regret,—but the reader will be obliged to acknowledge that the Commissioners have given no independent consideration from the outset to any other place than that which involved the purchase of Seguine's Point.

The first location examined by the Commissioners was the Dry Romer, with regard to which they observe in their defence: "*At low tide this bar is covered with about ten feet of water.*" If Mr. Hall had looked with a glass towards the beacon on the Dry Romer, as he passed down the Bay with the police force, the other day, he might perhaps have seen the sand uncovered by the water at its base. If when writing his defence he had taken the pains to consult the chart which hangs in the office of the Commission, he would have been saved from this important misstatement; he would have seen upon it that, for a mile and a half, the depth of water on the Dry Romer measures only from two to three feet. It is remarkable that the name of the shoal should not have suggested such an examination to Mr. Hall before he undertook "to correct the misstatements of the press."

The second position examined by the Commission was the West Bank. "The place proposed to the Commissioners," says Mr. Hall, "is about five miles distant from Fort Hamilton, and about three miles distant from the main land." An examination of Blunt's chart, or any other chart, will show that no part of the West Bank comes within half a mile of the position indicated by these measurements. The position examined by the Commissioners was, Mr. Hall says, "covered at low-tide by about ten feet of water." A reference to the chart again will show a part of the West Bank, to be marked, *within quarter of a mile of the channel buoy*, "*Dry at very low tide.*" For a distance of a mile and a half below and above this point, the soundings vary from one to *five* feet. "It is objected," say the Commissioners, "that the erection of any buildings thereupon would tend to divert the channels, and thereby effect serious, if not irremediable, injuries to the harbor." The absurdity of this statement must be evident to any one in the least acquainted with the action of the currents in this vicinity. The construction of a bulk-head at the side of the channel could have no possible effect but to deepen and so improve it by increasing the volume and force of the current by which alone the channel exists at all.

The plan of temporary hospital ships is dismissed with one word: the physicians consulted *by the Commissioners* gave their opinion that the motion to which they would be subject "would render them entirely unfit for hospital purposes." Let the reader consider that the patients proposed to be received in such hospitals are nearly all seamen by profession, that all will have just arrived from the open ocean, and that the hulk having nothing above deck for the wind to act upon, would be under the lee of shoals, anchored, always facing what little sea there might be in a bay which is daily crossed by light open boats, such as never venture even in fine weather to encounter the swell of the ocean, and that the Quarantine season is the quietest of the year. Every sailor has seen hundreds of hulks moored for hospitals in far more open and turbulent roadsteads.

Thirdly, the Commissioners glance at Great Kills Point, which stretches out from the Staten Island shore at about one-third the distance from the ship-channel of the position they have bought. The fault here is, not that the water is too deep, but that it is too shallow; "it would require the construction of a pier at least a mile in length for the purposes required." What are the purposes required? Nothing but a boat landing near a site otherwise suitable for a hospital. It is true that if one only looked and examined outwardly from the extreme West end of the point, it might be thought that a dock would require to be built very long to be used as a safe landing in storms; but a few hundred yards back of this on the inside of the point is a place where a dock twenty feet in length would be amply convenient for the purpose. There is at this point now, and has been for ten years, a marine railway, much used for the repair of vessels engaged in the Southern trade and by the Seguine's Point oyster-craft. I have seen a dozen schooners anchored here within a shorter distance of the shore than the Commissioners propose to dock out at the point they have chosen. The Commissioners in no case propose, let the reader remember, to bring large vessels nearer than a mile and a half of Seguine's Point.

Last of all, the Commissioners speak of Coney Island, as follows:

"Coney Island lies broad open to the ocean, and is exposed at times to the beating of a heavy surf, which would render it difficult, if not impossible, to land sick persons from a boat, and no wharf could be constructed except in Gravesend Bay."

At the Great Kills the Commissioners saw nothing, but the extreme west point; at Coney Island they strike an average by seeing everything but the extreme west point. If they had extended their labors so far, they would have been surprised to find that neither of the objections above stated could be for a moment sustained; and singularly enough, this end of the Island, [illegible], also, abuts so closely upon the ship-channel that the nearest soundings are not less than twenty feet, and this water, so far from being "broad open to the ocean," is land-locked, and at this point it is not only possible to construct a wharf, but a wharf has already been constructed, and is constantly made use of by the harbor tugs, and by excursion steamboats, which draw from six to ten feet of water. At less expense than would be necessary to construct the pier which has been contracted for at Seguine's Point, this wharf could be extended so far that, if desirable, the largest class of vessels which are ordinarily subject to Quarantine, could lay alongside, to land passengers or cargo.

The Commissioners continue:

"The towns of Gravesend and New-Utrecht are near to this position."

Neither of these towns are so near by half a mile to this position as the villages of Bloomingview and Pleasant Plains are to the ground bought by the Commissioners on Staten Island.

"Besides, the distance from Coney Island to the city of Brooklyn is less than five miles." So says Mr. Hall, formerly Mayor of Brooklyn, and no doubt he knows that this is so. Nevertheless, in a line as the crow flies, it will be found on the chart that the distance from Coney Island to the head of Gowanus Bay, in South Brooklyn, is a good deal nearer seven than five miles.

Again, the Commissioners say that "the shore from Coney Island to Fort Hamilton is thickly settled." There is not one house within a mile of the position most suitable for a hospital, while within quarter of a mile of the position selected by the Commissioners on Staten Island there are a dozen, besides a great candle-factory, employing a large number of laborers.

But the final and conclusive objection by the Commissioners is that it "would be impossible to obtain possession of the place." A lease of the whole island for eleven years was offered to the Commissioners, and is still open to them.

But the Commissioners say that the lease which they examined contained the provision "that all the inhabitants of Gravesend shall have the privilege of fishing, gathering sea-weed and mowing hay, and all other the rights and conditions originally granted, reserved and contained to the said town and its inhabitants in and by the original grants." These privileges are entirely incompatible, say the Commissioners, with the exclusive possession of the island for Quarantine purposes.

The gentlemen who offered to lease the island to the Commissioners could have informed them, and if the Commissioners, at the time they refused the lease, made this objection, I venture to say they were informed, that not a fork full of hay or grass was ever cut upon the Island, nor ever can be; that in the vicinity of the position indicated, no one was ever seen to cast a line or hook, dig a clam, or gather a lock of sea-weed. It is more than three miles from the west part of the Island to the town of Gravesend, across a deep sandy road, and all the grass on the Island is not worth the price of a day's work.

But, again, at Seguine's Point, in front of the land purchased by the Commissioners for a Quarantine, is a beach, on which the whole people of Staten Island have from time immemorial enjoyed the same privileges with those which constitute a fatal objection to Coney Island. At Seguine's Point they are of some value, and are much made use of by the farmers who live within quarter of a mile of the site.

The Commissioners at last proceed to Seguine's Point and endeavor to find excuses for having purchased the ground they did in preference to the positions they have previously given such reasons as I have quoted, for rejecting. These excuses are, if possible, more weak, blundering, inconsequent and based on greater mistakes of fact than those reasons. Most of them have been heretofore exposed by the observations made by the Times reporter on the spot, and I will, therefore, conclude by congratulating the Times, that its position as an independent Newspaper permits the truth, at all times, to be spoken in its columns, and allows a hearing even to poor and uninfluential men when the talented and powerful of whatever party undertake to deal with them unjustly and cruel.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
A Black Republican of Richmond County.

The Turf for 1857.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Great Trotting.—Monday, June 8, purse and stake $2,000, two mile heats, in harness.

H. Woodruff, b. m. *Rose of Washington*	1	1
W. G. Abrams, b. g. *Alarm*, formerly *O'Blenis*	2	2
W. Whelan, b. g. *Jake Oakley*	drawn.	
S. McLaughlin, b. m. *Lady Moscow*	drawn.	

Time 1st Heat.		Time 2d Heat.	
First Mile	2:30	First Mile	2:33
Second Mile	2:41	Second Mile	2:37
Total	5:11	Total	5:10

Rose won the race in two straight heats, performing the first mile in 2:30. The betting was in favor of *O'Blenis*, at $100 to $70. The knowing ones were heavy losers on this trot. There was a large attendance present.

New-York Races, Fashion Course.—The regular meeting over the above Course will commence to-day, Tuesday, June 9, and continue three days. Several purses are to come off, which have caused considerable interest, and which will no doubt equal in themselves some of the best we have had in this part of the country for many years.

THE STREETS.

Broadway Not Cleaned Yet—The Brooms and Hoes Afraid.

THE OLD CONTRACTS ABROGATED.

The Councilmen Disposed to Give the Streets to Inspector Morton.

BONDS FOR THE STATE ARSENAL PURCHASE.

Coroner Connery's Burdell Bill Admitted by the Supervisors.

OTHER MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

NO BROOMS FOR BROADWAY YET.

Difficulties thicken in the cleansing of this filthy City. We anticipated, when we heard that the Broadway merchants had at their own expense, engaged Mr. R. A. Smith to set to work, that that great thoroughfare would at least be cleaned, but there is no such good news yet. Mr. Smith and his foreman called in last evening to say, that at 8 o'clock Monday night, the foreman met his 25 men at their place of rendezvous, corner of Broome and Marion streets. Each man had his hoe or his broom, and to all appearances was ready to go to work. "Come, boys," said the foreman, "we will show them how Broadway looks when it is clean."

But not a man among them stirred, or rather but one man—an honest German—who said: "Vell den come on." The rest all refused; they were afraid to go they said; they would have their heads split if they went on to the street; all their neighbors were down on them; they would never get another day's work if they went on; the machines were to be set upon and smashed; they had families at home, they would work for no man under such terrible risks."

The foreman urged, entreated, threatened, but it was of no use. The carmen came with their eighteen carts, but as there was nobody to fill them they were sent home again empty.

Mr. Smith went straightway to the Five Points, and stipulated with twenty Italian organ grinders to be on hand with brooms and hoes to-night; the machines will also be out. Mr. Smith promises, and will work in spite of the mob. Deputy Superintendent Carpenter will this morning be invited to lend men to defend Mr. Smith's property.

Action was taken in both Boards of the Common Council last night with reference to the streets, as is shown in the reports annexed.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening—Alderman Clancy, the President, in the Chair.

Alderman Griffiths offered a preamble and resolutions proposing to refer to the Ferry Committee for their consideration, to report on the Gouverneur-street Ferry, with a view to have the same reëstablished. The resolutions were adopted.

TRANSFER OF JUSTICE DAVISON.

Alderman Banta offered a resolution to the effect that Police Justice Davison be assigned to the Fourth District Court, at Eighty-sixth-street, Yorkville, and that J. Sherman Brownell, Police Justice, be assigned to the Jefferson Market Court.

Alderman Tucker opposed the resolution.

Alderman Banta said he wanted a Democratic justice in that District. Justice Davison being a Black Republican, and, in his opinion, incapable of impartiality.

Alderman Fulmer opposed the transfer, and claimed Justice Davison as an "American." He moved a reference to a Committee.

Alderman McConkey moved a reference. He had known Justice Davison for more than twenty years, and knew he would act justly, independent of politics.

Alderman Tucker pooh-poohed the idea of transferring Justice Davison merely because he was a Black Republican. He was a Republican himself, and the Board might as well transfer him somewhere—to Albany, for instance—if they wished. The charge made against Justice Davison should be proved, and he hoped Alderman Banta would be made to prove it.

Alderman Adams believed Justice Davison was partial. He was sure he had recognized the Metropolitan Police, and should be transferred to the "one horse" Court at Yorkville.

The motion to refer was lost, and the resolution was adopted, by a party vote.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

The report of the Committee recommending the purchase of two steam fire engines for the lower wards was then called up as special order, and referred to the Fire Department Committee.

STREET CLEANING.

The Committee on Cleaning Streets, who had under consideration the estimates and awards for cleaning the City, opened and awarded by the late Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on March 19, presented their report.

It commences with a reference to the refusal of important witnesses to appear and testify, and reviews the history of the contracts, as it has been published heretofore. It then states that since the contracts for the entire City amounted to about $174,000, it would appear that the sum of $80,496, thus paid, fell short of the total amount due within the period stated about $6,800, and the City Inspector confirms this view by the statement that he has refused to pay the claim of Mr. W. R. Reynolds for the two weeks ending May 3. From the notorious filthy condition of the City, and the utter disregard of the terms of the specification by every contractor, it is extraordinary that any certificates could have been given by the heads of Departments, or that the Comptroller, who has frequently refused to acknowledge certificates under valid contracts, faithfully performed, should have been induced to acknowledge such flagrant frauds upon the Treasury. No Court of law could have enforced the payment of such claims. In the streets embraced in most of the contract districts no labor whatever had been employed. The Committee regret these payments from the conviction that the securities cannot be held responsible, as the contracts were not confirmed. From testimony received by the Committee, it appeared that with the exception of the contractors for the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards, the contracts were abandoned and the securities declined to qualify. One of the securities remarked that when he became responsible the work was under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and that he should like to know who was going to have control now, as a change of men sometimes made a change of work a significant commentary on the contract system. The Committee have received no statement from the City Inspector showing the cost of cleaning the streets under his management, but they have no doubt that where conducted by the Department the annual expense would be greatly increased. Indeed, by the provisions of the charter, new contracts must be made unless the Common Council by a vote of three-fourths should otherwise direct, and since the appropriation for street cleaning is wholly insufficient to meet the present outlays, unless contracts are properly entered into, a great deficiency will exist before the end of the year to be met by taxation. Although a great deal depends on the prudent manner in which documents are prepared, the responsibility rests chiefly on the Department overseeing the work. Collusion between the contractor, and the officer often occurs, and the streets are permitted to continue in a condition seriously affecting the health, comfort and character of our City.

Another fact deserves attention. The Comptroller without any authority from the Common Council, is now collecting and paying off the claims of the employes of the contractors, and since he is not possessed of the facts by which he can determine the aggregate of such claims, they may, and probably will amount to a very large sum. On Saturday the workmen of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards were paid off to the amount of $2,516, and if each Ward should present a similar claim, the total would exceed by $20,000 the sum actually due under the terms of the contracts. The Comptroller has no authority to discharge all the claims for labor existing against the contractors. The only legal claim of the workmen is against the contractors, and if the amounts now being paid by the Comptroller exceed the legal claims under the contracts, the Charter is clearly violated. That the sums due to laborers will in the aggregate exceed this legal claim is obvious, and no probability exists of the contractors and their securities being held for the difference. The Committee cannot see that the confirmation of the contracts can cure the existing defects, or render the contractors or securities liable for the past. The only course is to direct the City Inspector to advertise for proposals, and allow him to continue under proper restrictions, to clean the streets in the interim. Contracts for a longer period than a single year, within the opinion of the Committee, command more responsible contractors.

The Committee, after stating that they propose to submit at an early day an ordinance, regulating the duties of the City Inspector in relation to street cleaning, offer for adoption the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the contracts for cleaning the streets opened by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps on the 19th of March, never having been confirmed by the Common Council, or the duties proposed by the specification performed by the contractors, the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay no more money on account or by reason of such contracts, until the further direction of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed immediately to advertise for proposals, prepared in accordance with the charter, an ordinance of the Corporation for cleaning the City for the period of three years, and that the City be divided for that purpose into ten contract districts.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be directed, until such proposed contracts are opened, awarded, and confirmed, to cause to be cleaned the several Wards of this City, and to have the ashes, garbage, dirt, and manure removed therefrom. That the City Inspector cause an accurate account to be kept of the number of loads of the above removed from each Ward, and the place of subsequent deposit, and that such information, together with the pay rolls in detail, properly authenticated, be furnished every two weeks to the Comptroller, and to the Boards of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the sale of any manure, ashes, rubbish or dirt by the City Inspector, or his agents, shall in all cases be in writing, to be entered into by said City Inspector and the purchaser, and a copy thereof filed with the Comptroller, and a detailed statement of such sales to be presented to both Boards of the Common Council every two weeks.

The report was signed by the Committee, Aldermen Adams, Coulter and Griffiths.

On motion of Alderman Clancy the term of contracts was changed from three years to one.

The number of districts was subsequently changed from two to nineteen.

Alderman McConkey moved to strike out the Seventeenth Ward and the name of the contractor from the report.

Alderman Adams remarked that as the report had been so extensively picked to pieces, he wished it to be referred back to the Committee.

Alderman Blunt moved that the Board confirm the contracts.

The motion to recommit was renewed and carried.

THE UNION FERRY.

The Committee on Ferries reported that the Union Ferry Company had not fulfilled their contract in relation to the Roosevelt street Ferry; and proposed that they be compelled to fulfill it, by process of law; also, authorizing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for running the Ferry from Gouverneur-street, E. R. to the foot of Roosevelt-street, Brooklyn. The report was laid on the table to be printed.

THE LATE RECEIVER OF TAXES ENDORSED BY OPPOSITE PARTIES.

The Special Committee appointed to examine the accounts of Henry H. Howard, late Receiver of Taxes, respectfully

Report, that agreeable to the request of Mr. Howard, as contained in his communication of the 6th of April last, and in compliance with the action of the Board therein, your Committee have carefully examined the accounts of the office of the Receiver of Taxes, during the period Mr. Howard was Receiver, and that the vouchers and statements of the receipts and disposition of moneys for Taxes, arrears, &c., appear to be all properly filed, and present, upon an examination the requisite accuracy and strict attention to duty that should characterize any and every official in the discharge of a public trust.

Your Committee, therefore, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
ORISON BLUNT,
PETER FULMER, } Special Committee.

After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned until this evening, after resolving to meet every night until the matter of cleaning the streets is disposed of.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, (as was supposed, at 5 P. M., the clock on the chamber having stood for sometime, the Corporation squabbles interfering with the willingness of the clockmaker to keep it any longer in proper order,)—the President, J. N. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair.

THE ARSENAL.

The report of the Committee on Finance in favor of issuing bonds for the purchase of the State Arsenal property, was returned to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for the same evening. That document thus terminates:

His Honor, the Mayor, in his message, earnestly urges the Common Council to consummate this purchase before it is too late. This cannot be done unless the said purchase be completed at once. To permit speculators to possess this land in the Central Park, should not be thought of for a moment. Your Committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the ordinance (annexed) be adopted.

[illegible] } Committee on Finance.

ORDINANCE.

Section 1. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to issue 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of $275,000, to be applied for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property, situated within the bounds of the Central Park, said bonds to be redeemable in the year 1865, and to be called "City Arsenal Bonds."

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

A long discussion again took place upon a motion affecting the change of the name of Amos-street to West Tenth-street. On vote the motion was adopted.

STATE OF THE STREETS.

The report of the Special Committee on cleaning streets was moved to be taken from the table.

Councilman Warner moved the adoption of the two resolutions therein contained, with directions to the Committee to proceed and report further on Thursday next.

These resolutions are worded as follows:

Resolved, That the Common Council hereby direct and authorize the City Inspector to thoroughly clean the streets of the City forthwith.

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and hereby is directed to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets of the City, the same to be done by contract, in such districts and under such specifications as may be directed by the Common Council, the bids to be for one year, and also in separate bids for five years, subject to the required legal approval; all bids to be submitted to the Common Council for approval.

T. JONES.
F. J. OTTARSON.
W. H. CRANE.
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Councilman Franklin seconded the motion.

Councilman Brady said the Board of Councilmen was not blamable. Why not pass both the resolutions and specifications together? Why make two bites at a cherry? You authorize (said he) the Inspector to proceed. How was he to advertise for contracts while specifications were not yet made?

The Chairman of the Committee, Councilman Jones, explained that the specifications would be considered on Thursday night with a further report.

On vote, the motion of Councilman Warner was carried unanimously.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

A variety of counter resolutions and amendments were offered upon the proposition that Charles A. Gray, a clerk in the office of the Chief Engineer, be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. On vote, the motion was adopted.

THE SEWERS.

It was moved to discharge the Committee on Sewers. Their report was accepted, and the resolution was adopted.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman Warner in the Chair, on the special order respecting the purchase of the State Arsenal.

The report of the Committee on Finance was read with its appended ordinance, as above recited. Adopted unanimously, without debate.

A number of resolutions were also adopted in reference to flagging sidewalks, chiefly in relation to streets already curbed and guttered above Sixty-ninth-street.

HOW MATTERS ARE MANAGED.

There was a hitch in the passage of one resolution awarding the contract for the pavement of Lexington-avenue to John B. Monell, at $2 09 per yard.

Councilman Bulfer, after half an hour's discussion of the matter, said it appeared to him there had been a grand speculation in this case. A number of contractors were doing what had been done in this instance. Men forward contracts which they know they cannot complete, say at $1 40 per yard, and then sell out their contracts to the next parties, dividing with them the advantage, and withdrawing their objections as the lowest bidder. He approved of what the Committee had done.

The amendment to refer back was lost. Councilman Brady recommended the adoption of a motion to readvertise for fresh contracts, which was also lost. The original motion prevailed by 23 to 15.

After affirming the removal of the curbstones five feet back in Vesey-street, for the accommodation of Eighth avenue Railway Company, which was done after strong opposition from Councilman Brady, the committee rose and reported. The various papers were ordered to a third reading. After which the Board adjourned to Thursday at 5.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Stevens, President, in the chair. The application of Coroner Connery, for the amount of expenses incurred in defending himself against the charges of unbecoming conduct, while in the discharge of his duties as Coroner, came up as special order. The application was read, together with the letter from the Governor, deciding in his favor, as heretofore published. The bill, which is for $650, was audited and allowed by a vote of 10 to 2. The President declared the vote sufficient.

Supervisor Tucker objected, claiming that under the new law, 13 votes were necessary.

Supervisor Clancy held that that clause did not take effect until after the next charter election.

Supervisor Tucker, in reply, claimed that all the provisions of the law were in force.

The Chair decided the bill carried.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Meeting of the [illegible] of Excise.

The Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday morning in the Common Pleas Court room—Commissioner Wm. J. Haskett called them to order, with the statement that the Board was now open for the receipt of applications for licenses. Mr. J. W. [illegible] was appointed Clerk, pro tem. A communication was received from F. Dickey, of No. 144 [illegible]-street, relative to applications from No. 218 Canal street, and Nos. 418½ and 420 Broadway, and was laid upon the table. Mr. C. J. Warner then, on behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, presented the following

PROTEST.

To the Commissioners of Excise:

Gentlemen: The New-York City Temperance Alliance respectfully represent—The "Act to prevent intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," provides that the petitions for a license to sell such liquors shall be duly signed by twenty freeholders, and verified by the oath of a witness.

We submit, then, that it is the subject matter of the petition that is to be thus verified under oath, and not the mere fact that it was signed. [illegible]

We submit, also, that this form of affidavit [illegible] petition as the law requires, and [illegible] provision of the law.

We further represent that the form of license prepared by your Honorable body [illegible] authorizes the recipient of such license [illegible] quors, &c., to be drunk in his house and on his premises." We submit that this [illegible] liberty not given in the provision of the law. The storekeeper is by law forbidden to allow any liquors to be drunk on his premises, [illegible] the innkeeper is confined to his house [illegible] tell how great may be the extent of his premises.

We therefore respectfully request that the words "and on his premises" be stricken from the printed forms of license, and we protest against any license being granted on any petition unless the matters of fact declared in such petition are verified [illegible].

In behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance.

The Board resolved to meet every week day except Saturday, at 10 A. M., to receive applications for licenses, and on Saturday at 10 A. M., to grant licenses until the further order of the Board.

An application was received from [illegible], of No. 338 Greenwich-street, Wyoming Hotel, for license as innkeeper.

Mr. Warner inquired whether Mr. [illegible] would recommend any counsel to advise in the prosecution of unlicensed liquor dealers. Mr. [illegible]

The Board adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-day.

Commissioner Kerr is still too unwell to attend the meetings of the Board.

Commissioner Haskett says it is the intention of the Board to deliberate at least eight or ten days on each application for a license, before granting or refusing it. No licenses have yet been granted, and none will be before Saturday, at the earliest.

Murder or Suicide in the Eighteenth Ward.

A married woman, named Eliza Shaw, was found lying dead yesterday morning, with her throat cut from ear to ear, in the yard of her residence, rear of No. 336 First-avenue. Appearances indicated that she had been murdered within the building and then thrown out of the window.

The police of the Eighteenth Ward arriving, the body was removed to the Police Station, and soon afterwards Francis Shaw, the husband of the deceased, William Shaw, brother of Francis, and Francis Jackson, were taken in custody on suspicion of committing the deed.

Coroner Perry was summoned, and during the day began an inquest.

The husband of the deceased was sworn, and testified. He said that during the evening of Sunday he had been in company with William Shaw, his brother, and Francis Jackson; they drank [illegible] together; about twelve o'clock [illegible] a wish to go home, and he accompanied them as far as Twenty-second-street; he then went home, to his rooms on the third story of the building [illegible] avenue, in the rear; his wife was there, [illegible] him to undress that she might lay the child [illegible] him; he had taken off his coat and [illegible] going to bed, when the boys came [illegible] that Jackson was high and would not go [illegible] a few moments delay he (the witness) [illegible] left Jackson and the others at the [illegible] home; he then returned, having been [illegible] an hour; when he returned he did not [illegible] and went into the bedroom thinking to find her there, but she was absent; the baby was lying [illegible]. The witness continued: "I then went out again thinking she had gone out to meet me; I went to her sister's—at the same house where I [illegible] ing's companions, thinking my wife was there; I told them that my wife was not home, and they said "May be she is in some of the stores." I went home and again went into the house; the candle was still standing upon the mantle piece; I went out again and soon returned, and saw something on the floor; I put my finger in it, and found it was blood; I then gave the alarm to the next door neighbors, and went again to my wife's sister's, and told them that the house was full of blood, and I could not find her; they all came back with me; when I came back one of the gas-house men told me that the body of my wife was lying under the window; no person was in my rooms when I left to accompany the young men home; my wife has been a drinking woman; she has been raving the last few days; she would wake out of her sleep and kiss the child, saying "God help it;" she would do the same to me; she has drank heavy for the last six or eight months; I brought in a gill of brandy yesterday noon; she drank the half of it; I do not think that she drank any more."

A post mortem examination of the body was made by Drs. Donaghue and Finnell. The former detailed at length the result of the post mortem, describing the wounds, &c. He said it was not at all [illegible] that the deceased had committed suicide, by first cutting her throat and then crawling to and falling from the window. He was satisfied that death did not take place within the room where the gash was inflicted.

Dr. Finnell said—I have assisted in the examination of the body of deceased; I concur with Dr. Donaghue in every respect; the wound has the appearance of one made by a suicide; I think the gash was made from the left to the right; I concur entirely with Dr. Donaghue as to the probability of deceased going to the window after the cut; life could not have been extinct when deceased received the other injuries; the injuries to the skull and liver were produced by a fall, and were the immediate cause of death.

Other witnesses were sworn, who corroborated the statement of Shaw, the husband, who was locked up as a witness. The other parties arrested were liberated, to appear when called for, and the case was adjourned till 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Cricket—United States vs. New-York City.

This contest was commenced at Hoboken yesterday morning, and was continued up to about 5 P. M., when it was abruptly terminated by a heavy rain. The first innings of the New-York eleven was played, however, and the first innings of the United States eleven commenced. Thus far, it has been a fine display of cricketing. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK. FIRST INNINGS.

Waller b. Comery	[illegible]
Lang b. Senior	6
Barker b. Hallis	10
Wiley b. Hallis	18
Croakey b. Senior	12
Wright b. Comery	4
Higham l. b. w. b. French	8
Guyp b. French	9
Walker b. Senior	1
Sharp, not out	19
Fletcher, run out	11
Byes	12
Leg byes	1
Wides	9
Total	125

UNITED STATES. FIRST INNINGS.

Johnson b. Guyp	[illegible]
Bage, run out	[illegible]
Senior, not out	8
Petty st. Higham	1
Barlow, not out	0
Byes	[illegible]
Wides	[illegible]
Total	15

BOWLING.

Bowlers.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Senior	104	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comery	104	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Hallis	92	22	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
French	48	9	5	[illegible]	[illegible]

If it does not rain, the game will be resumed this morning.

Accident.—On Monday morning, at the corner of Spring and Hudson streets, an accident, which might have been attended by fearful consequences, befell a gentleman and lady and a young person, in a private carriage. The driver of the carriage upset the gig of Dr. Fleet, which was standing there, upsetting also the carriage he was driving. The gentleman was thrown out, and the lady was dragged along with the carriage the length of two blocks. Through the exertions of a 'longshoreman, Barney Conran, and Mr. John E. Green, assistant Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, the affrighted animals were checked, and the lady rescued. Fortunately, owing to the cushions protecting her, the carriage being upside down, she was not seriously injured. The gentleman was thrown upon his head, but soon recovered. The carriage was much broken. But the stupid driver, who had been warned by persons in the street that he was certain to upset one or both vehicles, ran away.

THE BURDELL ESTATE.

[illegible] Sworn in concerning Mrs. Cunningham.

Testimony of Deputy Sheriff Crombie, Mary Donohue and Hannah Conley.

NEW, INTERESTING AND PERTINENT EVIDENCE.

Mary Donohue tells of her Visit to the Times Office

SURROGATE'S COURT—June 8.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The room was as densely [illegible] as on any of the preceding days. Mrs. Cunningham, accompanied by a lady friend, was in attendance.

[illegible]

Mr. Crombie, sworn—Examined by the counsel: [illegible] I am Deputy Sheriff; [illegible] on him in two [illegible] complaint, affidavit and [illegible]; I did so on the 18th day of October, 1856; the [illegible] to bail in the amount of [illegible]; I arrested the Doctor at his house [illegible]; I had a great deal of conversation [illegible] him at that time and subsequently; the suits were discontinued on the 23d [illegible]; I looked at the entry [illegible] this morning; I presume the writs were [illegible] on the 23d; he stated to me what the suits were [illegible] very much excited, and said on several occasions that they were to extort money from him; [illegible] describe the technical character of the action; I told him that one of the suits was for breach of promise of marriage, and the other was for seduction or slander, I believe; he distinctly repudiated the idea of making a promise to marry; he said that she did steal a note from him in relation to the other suit; there was a good deal of settlement at the time [illegible] to have the writs discharged; Mr. Thayer [illegible] with the plaintiff; the Doctor said a settlement was made, that they were glad to let him go, and he [illegible] that the matter had been settled; the Doctor frequently said he would never marry; this [illegible] between us and the counsel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—The discontinuances were dated on the 23d, which the Sheriff has; I don't remember how many conversations I had with the Doctor about this; he was afraid that the [illegible], if continued, would injure his business reputation if published; the matter seemed to trouble him greatly; from the time I arrested the Doctor until the suits were discontinued I saw him five or six times; he was not in actual custody, but let go [illegible] bail; Mr. Alexander Frazer signed the bail bonds in both suits; Burdell took them [illegible] to Frazer; Burdell told me the day previous to the settlement, that propositions were made to settle them; he never had counsel, or mentioned any intention of procuring legal assistance; [illegible] one surety for him instead of two; he used to come in almost every day; he told me when I arrested him that he had never promised to marry her, and spoke derogatory as to her character as a lady; from the commencement of the suits down to their discontinuance he often told me that he would never marry any one; he never told me exactly how the suits were settled; when I asked him if he had to pay much, he evaded it.

To the Surrogate—He was present on the 23d when the suits were discontinued, I think about 3 o'clock; he did not appear in a hurry as though he was going anywhere—nothing more than his general habits; on the 23d, the last day he denied ever intending to marry Mrs. Cunningham; he said he had taken her to houses of assignation, and that he had paid her the same as he would other women; this occurred on the day of the settlement; I presume Mr. Thayer heard [illegible].

Q.—Do you recollect distinctly that those expressions were made use of that day? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the presence of Mr. Thayer, so that he might have heard them? A.—I presume he heard them, for the Doctor spoke loud enough; the Doctor paid the bond fees and all the Sheriff's fees; the Doctor never gave me an idea as to what the basis of settlement was; Mr. Thayer joined in the conversation at the time of the settlement; he did not say a great deal; I don't think he said much, only professionally.

To Mr. Clinton—The Doctor used those expressions almost every day in regard to Mrs. Cunningham; I am not certain whether he made use of these expressions in the presence of Mr. Fraser, but I think he [illegible] she was a tenant of his; he did not [illegible] he had had improper intercourse with Mrs. Cunningham; I remarked to him: "Why did you let your house to such a woman;" I don't remember his response; he was talking to me about going to the police office to have her arrested for stealing a note; all the conversations I had with Burdell, [illegible] the first and the last one, are mixed up in my mind; at the last conversation he said that the lawyer, Mr. Thayer, ought to be arrested more than [illegible] (the counsel) slept up stairs nearer to Mrs. Cunningham than himself.

Q.—Have you just stated to me on my cross-examination the substance of that last conversation as far as you can recollect it? A.—I have stated all that I remember of that last conversation, just now, and previously; Mr. Thayer and the Doctor came in and [illegible]—produced the discharge; [illegible] all the time to the effect that they had tried to extort money from him; that he would not marry any woman; that he had taken her to houses of assignation, and paid her as he had done other women; that is all I am sure was said at that [illegible]; this conversation was addressed generally to [illegible] on that occasion; I asked the Doctor how much it cost him; I remember nothing of what Mr. Thayer said, only that the matter was settled; when the Doctor made the remark about assignation houses, I don't think any reply was made to him; Burdell asked me not to mention that these suits existed, several times, and not to let it get into the papers; Burdell never told me that he had had illicit connection with Mrs. Cunningham in her house.

TESTIMONY OF MARY DONOHUE.

This witness was sworn and examined by Mr. Tilden, as follows: I have just come out of the hospital at Bellevue; No. 31 Bond street was the last place I lived at; I went to No. 31 Bond-street to live on the 20th of last November; I left there on the Wednesday before Dr. Burdell's murder; I was employed there by Mrs. Cunningham; I was chambermaid and waitress; I made all the beds in the house; I never made a bed up in the small entry bedstead on the second floor; there was a press bedstead there; I never was in that room until I was taken there to carry the bed off; I found it down and the bed was in it; I think it was a fortnight before Christmas; during the time I was there I never knew of any lady sleeping in that room; with the exception of once or twice I always made the doctor's bed; it had one pillow; from the appearance of the bed I think but one person slept in it; I can tell from the appearance of a bed whether one or two persons slept in it; I made the bed in the third story large room; it was a mattress bed until I carried up the feather bed and put it on the mattress; I always considered she slept there, for I knocked at her door to call her down to breakfast; she always answered me; I always made her bed; Mr. Eckel slept in the little room adjoining Mrs. Cunningham; I knocked at his door after I had knocked at Mrs. Cunningham's; I sometimes got an answer from Mr. Eckel and sometimes not, and I would go away.

Q.—When you got an answer was that answer immediate, or after a little delay? [Objected to and [illegible].] A.—Mr. Eckel's bed frequently had the appearance as if no one had slept in it; the pillows [illegible] down and the sheet turned up, but not as if any one had slept in it; the body of the bed appeared as if no person had slept in it; it was a handsome bedstead; it could be closed up like a bookcase; I usually found the quilt where I had tucked it in, just as I had left it; it was troublesome to make the bed; when I found it in this undisturbed state I did not have to put the quilt in at the sides; there was a door between Eckel's and Mrs. Cunningham's room, situate by the window; I saw the key to that door—it was iron; I saw it once in the door, on the side of Mrs. Cunningham's room; I also saw it several times between the two mattresses of Mrs. Cunningham's bed when I was making it; on the night before I went away the key was missing; Mrs. Cunningham asked me if I had seen an iron key—I told her that I had sometimes seen it about the bed, but not on that day, and she told me to go to bed, that she would find it herself; Mrs. Cunningham's I should call a large double bed.

Q.—How did that bed look? A.—It looked sometimes as though two persons had slept in it, instead of one; there were two large pillows and a bolster on his bed; the young ladies always slept when I was there on the fourth story; I slept in the next room to them; I called the young ladies in the morning, and Miss Helen always answered me; she was first up; Augusta laid longer; I would sometimes call her again; I have heard them talking in their room of a night; I stopped at Mrs. Cunningham's room as I went to bed of a night; she was always in her room when I came; Mr. Eckel, George Snodgrass and the young ladies would be there; I never saw Dr. Burdell there but once, when he was giving some man directions about a grate, just before New-Year's, and Miss Augusta was angry, for she was dressing at the time; never saw the Doctor sit in the parlor except with his patients; I have seen Mrs. Cunningham go into the Doctor's room on business; the Doctor would not lock his office door of an evening when at home, but he always locked it when he went out; the door of his bedroom was always locked inside; she always locked the door of her own room when Augusta, Helen and Snodgrass had left; there were only two beds on the Doctor's floor; I know of Miss Helen's sickness and Miss Augusta's; they both slept with their mother only one night; the young ladies generally spent their evening in the parlor; they generally were all there until bedtime; I remember a disturbance in the house on the Saturday before the murder; I was washing the front oilcloth and I heard a great noise in the Doctor's room, and it attracted the attention of the people outside; the Doctor rushed past me and called out: "My God what am I to do with these people, they will at last have my life;" he then went out and returned in about ten minutes and went up to his office; there was a little more noise, but not so very loud; shortly after some man came inquiring for Dr. Burdell, [illegible] he wished to see him immediately; I told the Doctor, and he went down to the front door to him; while he was there Augusta came down stairs and went into the parlor where Helen was, and said something to her; Helen came out and said, "Oh, Doctor, for God's sake come in and sign the papers, and I will get my mother to give you up those papers;" the Doctor went up direct, and I heard no more noise; the Doctor did not mention the affair to me; I was never present when he spoke to Hannah; this was at half-past four o'clock on Saturday; I went to bed that night earlier than usual, for they were all late and there was some confusion; Mrs. Cunningham came and told us to go to bed at twenty minutes to nine o'clock; I told her I wanted to do my work, but she told me I could do it in the morning; she went away and came back and begged us to go to bed, remarking; "I don't want no muss here;" I said I did not know what you mean; Mrs. Cunningham said she had reference to the Doctor, and that Hannah knew all about it; we then went to bed, and the time was exactly quarter-past nine; never had gone to bed in that house so early before.

The witness then narrated the circumstance of George Snodgrass letting the Doctor in late at night, when high words took place between them; she next morning heard some conversation at the breakfast table in reference to the disturbance of the preceding evening; Mrs. Cunningham said that George Snodgrass could have the Doctor arrested for the language he used to him last night; Miss Helen and the children said he was a "cross old devil;" Eckel said he deserved a good knock-down; they had a further conversation on Tuesday morning; Eckel laid down his knife and fork, and rubbing his hands, said, "By jingo, would not I like to be at the stringing up of that old fellow, if I had not to pull too hard at the cord;" on the Wednesday I left, Mrs. Cunningham came into the bath-room where I was, and she says: "Mary, I wish you to come here and be a witness as to what I am going to give the Doctor;" she told me it was for some money she was going to pay him, and that he was such a cheat he might deny it; she then knocked at the Doctor's office door and he came out, and she handed him a paper which she said was a $20 bill, and he said "very well," and he shut the door, and that was the last I ever saw of him; I have seen Mrs. Cunningham go in and out of his room; she had a key that fitted it; he said he was going into the country; when I went in Augusta and Mrs. Cunningham were at the safe reading papers, and Mrs. C. said "never mind, you can dust another time;" after I had been about a week there, I was in the Doctor's bed-room, and I heard some woman call him a vagabond of a man, and I heard another voice say, "You infamous bad women;" I then heard a scuffle, and he turned her out of the door; Mrs. Cunningham then came into the bed-room much flushed, and asked me if I had seen the Doctor take a gun out of that closet, and I said "No;" she said he was a dangerous bad man; I said if he kept guns I should be afraid of him, and I asked her what it was about; she said "he wants to bring a woman of bad character here, and I don't like her to associate with my daughters;" she said, "he is a desperate, passionate man, but I am the woman who can manage him;" *refreshments have been sent up to the Doctor, which he refused,* as he had had his dinner; she talked little to me about the Doctor; she always said no one could manage him but herself; I said to her, "Perhaps if he was married, and had a wife to guide him, he would not behave so;" she replied, "That she would pity the woman who got him, as he was so cross;" this was about a month before I left; I saw no one pull the Doctor's hair, but heard that it was done; I saw Mrs. Cunningham last Tuesday at Bellevue Hospital; she spoke very kindly to me—asked me if she had not been kind to me, and I said "Yes;" I told her, in reply to a question from her, that I had lighted a fire in the attic the Saturday before the murder; I never saw any impropriety in the family; Helen and Mrs. Cunningham came up, and asked me where Hannah Conlan lived, and I gave the address; I never saw the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham go out together; Eckel and she went often out together by themselves; never heard her called anything but Mrs. Cunningham.

To the Surrogate—Mrs. Cunningham rose in the morning before Augusta.

Cross-examined by Judge Dean—Mrs. Cunningham did not tell me that she came to see me because she had heard I had something on my mind; I have said so to others; I went to the NEW-YORK TIMES office, and told them that George Snodgrass knew who committed the murder, from his expressions; never heard that they had offered a reward of $5,000; I went there to tell them that George Snodgrass said he expected to swing along with them.

Q.—How did you come to go to the TIMES? A.—Because it was not asked me on the stand before, and it was on my mind what Snodgrass said; I told it to Mr. Edwards in the District-Attorney's office, and he wrote it down; I went to the *Herald* office, but did not know that they had offered a reward; George Snodgrass must tell with whom he expected to swing; I told the editor of the TIMES George Snodgrass' expressions.

Q.—Did you tell the editor of TIMES that George Snodgrass committed the murder and admitted it to you? A.—No.

Q.—Did you say anything about the reward? A.—No, Sir; I said that from his expressions he must have known about it; I left the Wednesday evening before the murder a little before seven; I promised to come back at ten o'clock if I possibly could; I could not do so; I went to do my shopping; I stopped at Mrs. Montgomery's, that night; she lives in Spring-st., between Varick and Hudson; it was a respectable house, but she kept too many boarders; I stopped there until Sunday morning; I never left the house but once, and that was on an errand for her; no man ever came to see me; Mrs. Cunningham had not discharged me, and had paid me my wages all but a few shillings; I was sick, and, therefore, did not send her word; I expected Mrs. Burdell to get a girl in my place; I never threatened to break the Doctor's head. (To Judge Dean—You ought to be ashamed of yourself.) [Laughter.] I was the chambermaid; Mrs. Burdell occupied the front room, third story, all the time I was there; her daughters did not sleep there; her bedroom was used as a sitting room for the whole family; I never lit a fire in Eckel's bedroom except on Sunday; there was no grate in Snodgrass' room; there was no fire made but once in the young ladies' room, and it would not go right; they kept a large number of birds in Mrs. Cunningham's room; Mr. Eckel used to take care of them when they were in the basement, and also when they were up stairs, assisted by Mrs. Cunningham; they were Eckel's property; I guess Hannah went to bed the first, and then the little boys; the Doctor occupied a double bed, which had two mattresses; slats were under the straw mattress; he had his pillows middling high; he had a bolster and a pillow; I have observed his pillows to be high up in the bed; Eckel's was a handsome bed, with two pillows and a hard mattress; Mrs. Cunningham's bed was a mattress until I carried up the feather bed from the little room down stairs; Mrs. Snodgrass and her husband had not been there visiting before I moved the feather bed up stairs, but afterwards; they slept in Mrs. Cunningham's room; during all the time that I was there Mr. Ullmann occupied the back room of the third story; some of his trunks were kept in the little room *between his own* and Mrs. Cunningham's; I think there was no window looking from that closet into Mrs. Cunningham's room; I never since God made me have looked through that window to see what was going on into Mrs. Cunningham's or Ullman's room; there is a passage between Mr. Ullman's and Mrs. Cunningham's room containing closets which they divided between them; I never saw a key between Mr. Ullman's mattresses; I remarked to Hannah about Eckel's bed being undisturbed; they were all iron keys on the floor occupied by Mrs. Cunningham; Dr. Roberts was at No. 31 Bond-street on the Sunday before the murder, but he was not in company with Burdell, who had been away at Brooklyn all that day; I never saw Dr. Burdell in the parlor except when he went in with his patients; he might come in, in office hours, to tell me something about having no fire in the front parlor; Dr. Burdell and Mrs. Burdell would sometimes be sitting in the parlor with ladies; she would be talking to the Doctor, but I never noticed what they said; they were talking pleasantly; gentlemen and ladies sometimes came in the evening, but I never saw the Doctor in the parlor; a very tall gentleman would come sometimes after dark to see the Doctor; I think he was there twice and missed him; Mrs. Cunningham, I know, went into the Doctor's room very often, and once he fixed a tooth for her; his bedroom door was always locked, and the key on the inside; Mrs. Cunningham took charge of the Doctor's clothes; the Doctor was a good deal in the kitchen to see after the frozen pipes and the mice; he came to see about me when I fainted; when he came down to see about Hannah's closet he complained of its disorder; he would look all round when he came down, and find fault about things; Hannah and he had a difficulty and very hard words about the pipes; I complained of the Doctor being cross in not allowing me to get water; I had no words with him, but sometimes he would get angry, and Mrs. Cunningham would tell me not to mind him; I had not been well and went down for a scuttle of coal, and a fainting fit came over me; I had had one glass of bad brandy that day and made it into punch; the Doctor picked me up; he asked me if I had been drinking, and I told him I was ill, and that I had taken one glass of bad brandy, and made it into punch; Hannah had to help the Doctor to raise me, for I was fainting dead over; I heard him ask in the cellar, "had I been drinking?" I don't know whether the soup that the Doctor refused was eaten; it was the same soup that was used that day by the rest of the family; the Doctor had been complaining of cold, and Mrs. Cunningham sent him some soup, as she thought he would not go out; but the Doctor said he had dined; Eckel said, in relation to the Doctor's quarrel with Snodgrass, that he deserved a good knock-down, if it could be done handy; they were all there on Tuesday but Snodgrass, and Miss Augusta said "That cross old fellow," and Eckel made the remark "By jingo, &c.;" I thought it was in play, rather than earnest; all seemed to join in the laugh; the first person I told this to was the Coroner; this was after I was sworn; I know the Coroner to my cost; I lived at Captain Dilks'; he made no charge against me; I was charged with stealing when I was there.

Q.—Where did you go after you were discharged? A.—To Mr. John McGill's, in Washington-street, and stopped there two nights; I then went to a German lady in Leonard-street; I stopped there one night; I then went to Mrs. Montgomery, and stopped there six nights; from there I went to Bellevue; Mrs. Burdell never discharged me for intoxication, but for stopping out one night; she brought another girl in; I never went down on my knees to her, to ask her to let me stay; I asked her to let me stay; I am not in the habit of drinking; now and again I use it, but never in my places.

Q.—Are you not in the habit of getting intoxicated? A.—No; I may have been intoxicated, but am not in the habit of getting drunk.

Q.—When Mr. Eckel said "By jingo," &c., what answer did Mrs. Cunningham give? A.—No, she only laughed; Miss Helen called him a "cross old devil" before that; they were all present; perhaps it was Miss Augusta who said that; I rather think it was Miss Augusta; I think he was called a "cross old devil" on Tuesday; I told the Coroner that Miss Helen used the expression to the Doctor when he went out for a policeman and returned, "For God's sake."

Judge Dean, (reading from report of the DAILY TIMES)—"Q.—What did she say? A.—If you come up stairs along with me I will get my mother to give you them papers." Did you swear so before the Coroner? A.—I am not responsible that the reporters don't take it down right; Miss Helen said, I know, "for God's sake;" I never heard that the Doctor and Mrs. Cunningham were going to be married when I was there; he never asked me to watch Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel.

The Court here adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Deniny again on Trial—No Jury yet Obtained—New Panel Summoned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The case of Thomas Deniny was brought before the Court yesterday for the fourth time. The readers of the TIMES need scarcely be informed that Deniny is charged with arson—that he was tried in January last, and that eleven Jurors decided to convict him, while one, a Freemason, with whom, as it was alleged, Deniny exchanged the Masonic sign, held out for thirty-six hours for his acquittal, the result being that the Jury was discharged, and the prisoner was sent back to prison; also that Deniny was afterwards said to be the ringleader of a party of prisoners in the Tombs, who had conspired to murder the Keepers and break jail,—that he tried to tamper with the Jurors of the March and April terms,—that in the May term he was searched in Court for concealed weapons, as he had threatened to kill the District-Attorney and the Fire Marshal, and that after two panels of Jurors were exhausted, twelve men could not be found who had not formed an opinion of his guilt—all these things must be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

Mr. Richard Busteed, senior counsel for Deniny, commenced proceedings, yesterday, by addressing the Court on the subject of the trial. At the last term of the Court he said Deniny was placed at that bar for trial, a previous trial having resulted in the disagreement of the Jury. Some difficulty—he used the word in its general sense—some difficulty occurred in impanneling the Jury. On the first day the panel was exhausted and a Jury was not obtained. A fresh panel of fifty was called, of whom some twenty only answered. There were eleven jurors sworn, after the forms of challenging had been gone through with, some seven or eight peremptory challenges, out of the twenty that were his right, having been resorted to by the prisoner. The District Attorney then moved the Court for leave to discharge the Jurors so sworn and impanneled in the cause, and, against the earnest protest of the prisoner's counsel, this extraordinary and unprecedented course was carried into execution. The prisoner's counsel offered to the Court to withdraw the peremptory challenge to the last juror, so that the panel might be completed. This offer was refused by the District Attorney. We then offered that any jury should be selected from the court room and sworn, but this was also refused. Notwithstanding all their offers, the jury was dismissed. He (Mr. Busteed) now rose to state these facts to the Court. The minutes of the Clerk of the Court would show that eleven jurors were impanneled and sworn, and yet, against the prisoner's consent, those eleven were dismissed. These were grave facts. If he was not greatly mistaken in his conception of the law, he was quite satisfied that his brethren of the legal profession would agree with him, that there was no right resident in the Court to impannel a jury up to a certain point, and then dismiss them. Feeling the vast importance and responsibility of his position, he was compelled to present the facts to his Honor. He moved to have the case postponed for the term, until he could have an opportunity to see what remedy the prisoner had for the unparalleled conduct of the District Attorney. He was not ready to proceed with the trial.

The Recorder replied, that where a jury was not actually impanneled, it was in the discretion of the Court to discharge them; and in the instance in question, he thought that discretion had been very judiciously exercised. There was no jury, in fact, until twelve men were sworn. The case must go on.

Mr. Busteed rejoined, that Judge Morris in the Supreme Court had held that no power to discharge a jury, under such circumstances, was lodged in any Court.

The Recorder remarked, that if the Court erred in its ruling, the prisoner had his remedy.

Mr. Busteed desired the Court to note his exceptions, and the ground on which he had taken them.

The work of calling and challenging Jurors then commenced. When a Juror thus called stated that he had not read the newspaper accounts of the previous trial, and of the alleged attempt to break jail, tamper with Jurors, and threaten the life of the District-Attorney, Mr. Busteed said to him: "*Suppose* you had read this, would it have influenced you against the prisoner?" This mode of challenge proceeded for some time, until, at length, the District-Attorney arose to object. The Court required Mr. Busteed to reduce his question to writing, which he did, as follows:

Q.—Assuming that it had been published in the newspapers of the day, and alleged against the prisoner that he was a man of most dangerous character, and had endeavored to corrupt a former jury by means of Masonic communications with them, and had headed a revolt of prisoners in the jail, with the intention to escape and murder the keepers, and that upon his being brought ironed into court he had to be searched to see if he had weapons upon him, he having threatened to murder the District Attorney, would such allegations and statements made in influential and respectable newspapers circulated in the county, create in your mind any bias or prejudices against the prisoner?

The Recorder sustained the District Attorney's objection to Mr. Busteed's right to put such a question to a juror as a ground of challenge. Mr. Busteed excepted to His Honor's ruling.

The challenging for Jurors went on, the above question being omitted. Altogether 81 jurors were called. Of those 18 were absent, and were fined $25 each; 39 were challenged for principal cause and to the favor; and 13 were peremptorily challenged. When the panel was exhausted, only 8 had been obtained, whose names are as follows:

John B. Wetterau, Tenth Ward.
Francis Colsey, Twenty-Second Ward.
Thomas J. Curtis, Ninth Ward.
Lawrence P. Mott, Seventh Ward.
James P. Travers, Eighth Ward.
Simon Cohn, First Ward.
John V. Luff, Twenty-First Ward.
George Blakeley, Ninth Ward.

The panel being exhausted, the Court was asked for an order for an additional panel of 100 Jurors for Wednesday morning. The order was given, and the case went over to Wednesday. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The Police war, we may remark, has reached the Court of Sessions. What shape it has assumed will be seen under the proper head.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—June 6.

Before Judges Mitchell, Roosevelt and Peabody.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Central Park—Prias appeal—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

John B. Mallery vs. Mary B. Mallery—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company vs. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Report affirmed, with costs.

——*Battie vs. E. W. Dietericks, &c.*—Order appealed from affirmed with costs

Chas. R. Danenhoven vs. Peter S. Marot.—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs.

In the matter of Geo. W. Niles—Motion to vacate order denied.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Thomas Clarke vs. Jerry Cowles.—Inquest in this case must be set aside without costs to either party. The plaintiff is not strictly regular, but on the whole the defendant should not have costs.

Henry C. Peck et al vs. Jerome Finch.—Motion granted and order of arrest vacated unless plaintiff within five days serve copy of this order.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Reuben McPherson vs. Stephen Flock.—Judgment to stand and the proceedings supplementary to execution stayed for the present, the injunction remaining in full force. Let there be a reference to ascertain how much is due by the defendant, &c.; costs of this motion $10.

The Calendar will be called and defaults allowed in such causes as will not be tried, and orders of reference made in mortgage cases, &c.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, June 9.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 430, 591, 637, 551, 649, 648, 651, 616, 567, 691 to 694, 703, 708, 709, 710, 84, 148, 464, 602, 491, 420, 521, 660, 628, 242, 66, 603, 172, 667, 268, 178, 765, 404, 704, 251, 352, 711, 664, 665, 115.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 958, 959, 961 to 965. *Part II.*—Nos. 937, 942 to 945, 947 to 953, 954 to 957.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—The calendar will be called, and default allowed, and orders of reference made.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen of the New-York Fire Department was held at Firemen's Hall on Thursday evening, to protest against the introduction of steam fire-engines, and a resolution was passed suggesting to the Common Council "the propriety of appropriating a portion of the sum that would be requisite for the purchase and keeping of these useless articles, towards furnishing necessary accommodations for the companies at present located in the City."

LECTURES.

DR. DOREMUS' SECOND LECTURE ON THE CHEMICAL HISTORY OF CREATION.—At the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Light.* Experiments with oxygen, chlorine, olefiant, phosphuretted-hydrogen and other gases; large oxyhydrogen blowpipe, combustion of metals, drummond lights, water frozen in red hot crucible with liquid sulphurous acid.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—WM. W. BADGER, Esq., by request, will read an Essay on *Modern Spiritualism* before the Union, at their rooms, Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, at 7½ o'clock, to be followed by a discussion. The public, ladies and gentlemen, are invited to attend.

JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—THE TWENTY-FIFTH anniversary of the Brotherhood of Alpha Delta Phi, will be celebrated in this City on the 24th and 25th inst. An oration by DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., and a Poem by W. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., will be delivered in Dr. CHAPIN's Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING the 24th, when Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D.D., President of the Fraternity, will preside. The Business Convention will meet on THURSDAY, the 25th, at 9 A. M. The Dinner will take place on THURSDAY EVENING. Members of the Fraternity desiring tickets of admission to the Literary Exercises for their friends, can obtain them on application to F. S. RISING or J. LYMAN VAN BUREN, at the Free Academy. In behalf of the General Committee. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Chairman.
FRANKLIN S. RISING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE HAVING THE subject of the removal of the landing of the North and East River Steamboats under consideration will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested are particularly requested to attend.

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No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

REAL THREAD LACE MANTILLAS,
WITH RICH FLOUNCES,
From $30 to $200.
Will be opened on Monday, June 8, at prices
MUCH LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED.
Also,
A large assortment of THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
INFANTS' MEDALLION SETS,
MEDALLION SETS,
HONITON SETS,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SETS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUES,
CAMBRIC AND SWISS BANDS,
At JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE AND SILK TISSUE ROBES.
In Rich Chintz Colors and Plain.
FULL ASSORTMENT
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway,
Will open on MONDAY, June 8,
New Styles of
SUMMER CLOAKS,
CAPES,
BASQUES and
BREAKFAST JACKETS.
Just received per steamer *Arabia*, amongst which are some entire *new styles.*

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS.
At $8, $10 and $12 each.
As well as a great variety
Of all the finer qualities,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

RICH SILKS AND SILK ROBES!
Elegant Paris Styles.—Also,
FASHIONABLE SUMMER SILKS,
At 50 to 75 cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES.
At $4 and $5.
These goods are usually sold at $6 and $8, and are of
THE FINEST QUALITY!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

MANTILLAS AND WRAPPERS
Now on hand, and constantly receiving a full supply of mantillas and ladies' traveling wrappers, at prices that cannot fail to suit our customers.
Also 5 cartons of French points just received and for sale at low prices.
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Of beautiful Black and White check,
At $4 each.
New in shape and handsome in style.
Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 9.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

SUMMER SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
A full and
FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS
At 65 and 70 cents.
Original price, 80 and 100 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
SATIN STRIPE and PLAID [illegible]
Heavy do. do., at 6s., worth [illegible]
Small checked silks, very cheap.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS.
Vestings, Drap d'Ete, and Fancy Summer Goods; Tailors' trimmings, &c., &c., &c.
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.
5 Cartons of superior quality
KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair,
Just received by
JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

FLOUNCED GRENADINE ROBES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling all their Spring importation of the above goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS,
Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Fixtures, &c., &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Lace and silk, $4 to $10.
Lace Mantillas very cheap.
Lace Shawls in great variety.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
We beg to call attention to our
Rich and choice selection of
MANTILLAS,
Which we offer as cheap if not cheaper than any other house in the City.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 787 Broadway, near 9th-st.

10,000 YARDS MORE OF ENGLISH JACONETS,
At 12½c. per yard, worth 18¾c.
The same as we had some time ago, and were sold out in a few days.
Colors perfectly fast.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 787 Broadway, near 9th-st.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway, opposite the Park,
ARE NOW RECEIVING [illegible]
DECORATIVE PAPERS
Of
New and Rich Designs in Paris, Gold, [illegible] and Wood Imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond.
ALSO, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN.
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own Manufacture,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
[illegible] elegant assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains, [illegible] and Trimmings, together with DELAINES, [illegible] CATELS and PLUSHES and all the different styles of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIALS in use, at the lowest wholesale and retail prices.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS.
Will open on Monday, June 8,
5 CASES BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS.
These goods are very desirable for [illegible], traveling dresses and dusters.
Price 12½c. per yard.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 787 Broadway, near 9th-st.

DESIRABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
In great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

REAL THREAD MANTILLAS.
Just received—an invoice of
REAL FRENCH CHANTILLY MANTILLAS,
At prices far below their real value,
By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plain Flounced Robes, $3 50, $4 and $5 50,
Chintz Flounced do., $5 50 to $10.
Grenadine Robes very cheap.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

FOR LADIES' DUSTERS
and traveling dresses.
Black and white China D'Ete,
at 25 cents per yard.
Ten cases for sale at retail.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open an immense stock of the above desirable goods, in all widths and qualities.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS.
For traveling cloaks and dresses,
At 25 cents per yard.
Three more cases for sale this week, at retail.
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
Irish, English, and French Poplins and Poplinettes, several new materials, very desirable, at
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,
Stair Carpetings, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY, CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

RIBBONS.
A large lot from auction,
For sale CHEAP by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

TRAVELING DRESS AND CLOAKS.
A quantity of materials for
TRAVELING DRESSES, CLOAKS, [illegible]
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES.
5,000 yards black and white check,
at 25 cents per yard,
on sale this week at retail.
At BULPIN'S No. 361 Broadway.

500 FRENCH LACE VALMAS.
New in shape and beautiful in quality.
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,
At $8 each.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WATER-PROOF TRAVELING CLOAKS.
A superior article.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. GAYNOR begs to inform her patrons, and ladies generally, that she has in stock a supply of the most superior French corsets imported; also, corsets of her own manufacture. Among her skirts will be found the [illegible], as well as every other style in use. No change in her old prices, on account of removing to Broadway.
MRS. GAYNOR,
No. 365 Broadway, between [illegible]

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 3 John-st. and No. 290 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. [illegible] Broadway, for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleaning in their usual superior manner.

MILLINERY.

MISS ROSA CONNOLLY, WHO HAS BEEN many years in Madame Mellerber's millinery establishment in the capacity of saleswoman and forewoman, or to Misses Atkinson and Mathers, solicits the patronage of the ladies and hopes they will favor her with a call to her new show room, No. 416 Broadway, which she will open on TUESDAY, June 9, 1857.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS FOR CASH.
STRAW AND LACE BONNETS,
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
VERY LOW FOR CASH, AT
No. 318 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl st. [illegible]
HOMER & KETCHUM.
P. S.—PALM LEAF HATS and SHAKER HOODS by the case or dozen.

FINE ARTS.

WEIR'S GREAT PICTURE,
THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS
FROM
DELFT-HAVEN, A.D., 1620.
Now on view at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS,
DISTILLED FROM COAL.
Secured by Letters Patent.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 1.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL No. 2.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
KEROSENE LAMPS.

The Kerosene Oils can be obtained from the wholesale oil dealers, ship chandlers, druggists and grocers in this City, and the regularly appointed agents of the Company, in many of the principal towns and villages of the United States, the Canadas, and the Island of Cuba.

The Company recommend to their agents and others as the manufacturers of the best Kerosene Lamps, the following parties: Messrs. R. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO. Agents for Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia; THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS COMPANY, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York; Messrs. DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st.; L. MERCIER, No. 157 [illegible]; E. EDWARDS, No. 64 Duane-st., and to DYOTT, of Philadelphia. Samples of different styles of Lamps can be seen at the office of the Company.

Local agents appointed in conformity with the rules established by the Board of Trustees, on application to AUSTIN, General Agent, Kerosene Oil Company, No. 30 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars, [illegible] prices, &c., can be obtained on application as above.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, MAY 18, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 20th day of June next, for constructing the sub-structure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 25th inst., at the office, when full information will be given. By order of the Board.
GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR refurnishing Ward School No. 3, in Grand-st., [illegible] Ward, until 16th instant, 3 o'clock P. M. The plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The officers reserve the right to reject any or all the bids upon consideration.
DAVID A. FOWLER, ELIPHALET WOOTMAN,
SAM'L J. MONTGOMERY, JAS. S. BURNTON,
Committee on Repairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PIECE.
On TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1857, will be presented, for the second time, the highly successful original domestic drama, received on the occasion of its first representation with immense applause,
LIFE'S TROUBLED TIDES.
Lucy Morton....Miss Laura Keene
Alice Delmaine....Miss Josephine Manners
Arthur Morton....Mr. G. Wheatleigh
Charles [illegible]....Mr. T. B. Johnston
To conclude, for the twenty-fifth time, with
VARIETY,
the most beautiful and successful extravaganza ever placed upon the New-York stage, with all its magnificent scenery, dresses, music and new tableaux.
The Queen of the Roses.
Milton and his Daughters.
The Four Seasons.
Daughters of the Stars.
The Shower of Gold.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS of the popular delineators of Irish and Yankee character, Mr. and Mrs. WM. J. FLORENCE, who will on this occasion appear.
THREE PIECES, WITH ORIGINAL SONGS AND DANCES, including "Bobbing Around," "My Mary Ann," and the last novelty, "Riddle Cum Dinkey Doo."
TUESDAY—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Bryan....Mr. Wm. J. Florence.
LESSON FOR HUSBANDS,
in which Mrs. W. J. Florence will sustain six characters, sing three songs, and execute two dances.
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann Mehitable Higginbottom..Mrs. Wm. J. Florence, With the song of "Bobbing Around."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
June 9.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF THE SEASON.
Second appearance since her return from Europe of MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR., who will appear to-night as Bianca, in FAZIO.
Mr. LESTER will appear in the capital farce of TRYING IT ON.
TO-MORROW—Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo....Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Juliet....Mrs. Hoey.
Mercutio....Mr. Lester | Nurse....Mrs. Vernon.
With other entertainments. The tragedy of ION is in preparation. Seats secured three days in advance. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets....50 cents. Children....Half price.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1857.
Great success of Jerome's new piece,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
BY THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
Antoine in his great part of....Bianco.
New scenery, costumes, accessories, &c. &c.
Preceded by EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
FESTIVAL DANSANTE.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.
No afternoon performance on Saturday. BIANCO in the evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MADAME ANNA DE LAGRANGE.
FAREWELL CONCERT,
JUNE 11, 1857.
Assisted by several distinguished Artists.
Admission....One Dollar.
Tickets to be had at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 9, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of
UPS AND DOWNS OF NEW-YORK LIFE.
After which will be presented the pantomime of the MAGIC BARREL.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
THE IDIOT WITNESS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
Last week of the grand spectacle of ALADDIN.
After which NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT.
The Wreck, Blown Up, Mutilated Niggers, &c.
On SATURDAY, June 13, a grand afternoon performance of ALADDIN, commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening concert commences at 8 o'clock.
The Hall will be to let for the Summer season.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Extraordinary triumph of good sense, good taste and good morals in the most effective domestic Drama of this or any other age. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Benefit of Mr. BRIDGMAN, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Tom Trumper, C. W. Clarke; Gabriel Pumpwell, Mr. Hadaway; Marian, Miss Orton. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, POOR PILLICODDY. Farces, Songs, and THAT BLESSED BABY. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

THE CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10,
Bellevue Gardens.
The Ball on WEDNESDAY, June 10, Bellevue Gardens.
The Concert on WEDNESDAY, June 10, Bellevue Gardens.
The Ball on WEDNESDAY, June 10, Bellevue Gardens.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE 32d Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY IS OPEN over the hall of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway—its old location, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to E. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, MONDAY, June 8, Purse and stake $2,000, at 3 o'clock P. M. Two mile heats in harness.
S. McLaughlin enters b. m. *Lady Moscow.*
Wm. Wheelan enters b. g. *Jake Oakley.*
H. Woodruff enters b. m. *Rose of Washington.*
W. G. Abrams enters b. g. *Alarm*, formerly b. g. *O'Blinis.*
JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.
The Long Island Railroad cars will leave South Ferry at 1½ o'clock P. M., returning as soon as soon as the race is over. Fare 50 cents, to go and return.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—THE YACHT STAR-LIGHT, about 50 tons, well found, and having fine accommodations. Can be seen at Hoboken. For information, apply to N. BLOODGOOD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TENTH-STREET FERRY NOTICE.—During the Races over the Fashion Course, three boats will ply between 10th-st. and Green Point, this route being but 3¾ miles over good roads, free from all pavements.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. R. FRAZER and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 148 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO TOURISTS—SUMMER RESORT.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, SALISBURY, VT.—This delightful Summer resort is open for the season. The house is new, spacious and airy, several cottages are attached.
Situated at the base of the Green Mountains on the west near the border of a lake five miles in length by one in width, in a locality unrivaled for beauty of scenery and for its salubrious and invigorating climate, eight miles distant from public thoroughfares, it offers to those desirous of a quiet mountain retreat for the Summer all the enjoyments of the country, with the amusements found at the best watering places.
The lake is stocked with fish of various kinds, and the neighboring mountain streams afford an abundance of trout.
Access to the place is from Brandon or Middlebury, both on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, either about 8 miles distant, where conveyances can be had at all times. Families or persons desirous of remaining a month or more, will find the terms very moderate. Route from New-York to Albany or Troy, railroad from either place.
Salisbury, June 1, 1857. JAS. A. SIMONS, Sup't.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery county, has been refitted in new and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of boarders, and is in the care of Col. AMMIE MAY. Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within six hours of New-York. All the express and passenger trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the 6 o'clock evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $6 to $10 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th story.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 1st June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time.
D. A. CROWELL.
CHAS. STRINGER.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, (No. 5 Hall of Records,) NEW-YORK, June 8, 1857.
NOTICE TO THE MEN EMPLOYED IN CLEANING STREETS.—The Comptroller will settle with the sweepers and cartmen who have filed liens against WILLIAM ROSS REYNOLDS, Contractor for the following Wards, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Essex Market, as follows: The men employed in the IIId and IVth Wards, at 12 o'clock; the Vth and VIth Wards, 1 o'clock. Those who have tickets not yet returned to the Contractor, will present them at the time of settlement. Notice of the payment of the other Wards will be given hereafter. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

100 BARRELS FRENCH AND GERMAN potatoes, in prime order, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 288 Greenwich-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE AND excellent selection of Protestant help of different nations. Also, over 200 of the most experienced and respectable class of Catholic help, especially cooks, laundresses, waitresses and children's nurses, suitable for gentlemen's families or Summer boarding-houses. References of servants procured direct from former employers, at the Brooklyn Female Employment Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, which is established under the most distinguished patronage.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, of years of experience, as cook; understands it in all its branches, knows her duties, and competent to cook a dinner for a first class family boarding-house, or hotel; is willing to assist in the washing. Also, a very neat young girl, as general house servant, or would do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; is very fond of children; will take $6. Apply at No. 271 Bowery. Both have City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT girls; one has lived two years in her last place; she can do chamberwork and fine washing, or assist in washing; is a neat, fancy seamstress, fond of the care of a baby or young children; this City or Brooklyn. The other is 18, good and trustworthy, [illegible] will do plain sewing and mind a baby; Yonkers preferred; wages $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East [illegible]-st., [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a [illegible] man, who can refer to his late employer for his general character, competency and capability. Prefers to go in the country, or would like to travel with a family. Address O. C., at the bookstore, No. 799 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; she is a good cook; understands baking and pastry; has no objection to washing and ironing; can give good city reference. Please call at No. 4 Stuyvesant-st., at the fancy store a few doors from 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook, has no objection to assist in the washing if required, or would go a short distance in the country, or keep house for a family during the Summer. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Can be seen for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 9.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, INTELLIGENT colored girls, situations; one as good cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain seamstress. Both have the best of references; would like the country. Will be found faithful and willing. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business. Best of reference can be given from her last place. Prefers living up town. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very active girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIGENT Frenchman, who speaks the English language, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; will teach the children in leisure time; best reference given in New-York City. Address C. D., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; would go to the country or travel with a family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 83 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. She has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 372 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go to the country; Newport preferred. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av.

WANTED—A PARISIAN LADY OF SUPERIOR acquirements wishes to accompany a family to the country for the Summer, to teach French and music. Most satisfactory references can be given. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

HELP WANTED.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS surgical and mechanical dentist to go South; to one thoroughly competent a liberal salary will be given. Address DENTIST, Post-Office, New-Orleans. If Mr. Kennedy who formerly worked for Dr. Pretorre is in the City, and will address a note as above he may possibly make an arrangement to his advantage.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A timekeeper for a saw-mill, a clerk for a hotel, two car ductors, one bar-keeper, three baggagemen, three porters for stores, one book-keeper for a hardware store, *and one stewardess. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.*

WANTED—A PAPER-HANGER AND DECORATOR, who thoroughly understands his business, can obtain a permanent situation by applying at No. 78 Chambers-st., between 12 and 2 P. M., on Tuesday, June 9.

WANTED—A BOY 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD, TO make himself generally useful; one residing on the east side of the City preferred. Salary $50. Apply at No. 27 Beekman-st., from 10½ till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A RETAIL HARDWARE store, in the lower part of the City. Address T. C., this office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH French, German, music, and the common English branches of education, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a private family. References can be given. Address GOVERNESS, M., *Daily Times* office.

ASSISTANT TEACHER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN to teach classics and French, perhaps two or three English branches. School small. Address, stating salary, X. Y. Z., Norwalk, Conn.

BOARDING.

NO. 12 NEILSON-PLACE—BETWEEN WAverley and Clinton-places. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives.

BOARDING—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 48 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Board for the Summer may be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms well furnished and good table. Location most desirable. The Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. Gentlemen engaged down town will be served with breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6 to 7 o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive application for families for board in his large farm mansion, which offers unsurpassed conveniences for the comfort of families. Ample accommodations for horses and carriages. A note addressed to the subscriber, Glen Cove, Long Island, will have immediate attention. CHARLES UNDERHILL.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with rooms, with breakfast and tea, at No. 31 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—WITH two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife; location must be between Washington-av. and Oxford-st. Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TWO OR three gentlemen with their wives, may obtain pleasant rooms and board with a private family in the village of Hempstead, L. I. Application may be made to E. R. DURKEE, No. 181 Pearl-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A room and partial board, for a young man, not further from Fulton Ferry than the City Hall. A private family preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address B. E., Box 1,316 New-York Post Office, stating location and terms.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TO LET, WITH board, two large, handsomely furnished rooms, at No. 12 Essex-st., Jersey City. House has all the modern improvements, and is beautifully situated, fronting the bay.

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH—CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Dunham-place, one minute's walk from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

TO LET—PARLORS—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, furnished and adjoining, to families or single gentlemen, in an unusually pleasant airy modern house, in a good neighborhood; gas, baths, &c.; delightful in Summer, particularly. Apply at No. 108 4th-av., below 12th-st.

NO. 52 WEST FIFTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—To let to gentlemen, in a private family, handsomely furnished rooms, communicating, having croton, gas, bath, &c. None but highly respectable persons need apply. Breakfast if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A NEWLY-FURnished, three-story house, with the modern improvements, large and airy rooms on second and third floors, at moderate rates, with partial board. Also, a front basement to let for an office, 236 Spring-st., near Macdougal.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A SUIT of furnished rooms to a single gentleman, or a family without children, at No. 55 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th av. A private table if required.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, furnished or unfurnished, for gentlemen, may be had at No. 356 Greene-st., near Waverley-place.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 132 Bleecker st.; full or partial board; the house has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH partial board, at No. 29 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

PROPRIETORS OF BOARDING HOUSES of undoubted respectability are requested to send their address to the Boarding House Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 32 Waverley-place, stating terms, references and accommodations.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES FOR PREserving vision, suitable for life and needing no change, invented, patented and sold only by Professor FRANKS, Optician to the New-York Eye Hospital, and Lecturer on the Eye, No. 2 Park-row. Dr. FRANKS intends visiting professionally the principal cities of the Eastern States.

FIREWORKS.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Maryland Institute.
They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have dared to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition.
JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr.,
Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to
THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 223 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO., No. 223 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORK DEPOT, 182 CHATHAM-STREET, up stairs. Dealers will find the best quality firecrackers and fireworks of all kinds, cheap, at the wholesale store, No. 182 Chatham-st. W. H. FREY.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Three miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuition, $[illegible] a year.
Male and Female.
G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the principals.

ASHLAND HALL—A FAMILY BOARDING School for Boys, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., 14 miles from New-York. Access direct by railroad six times daily. Number limited at about thirty. No day-scholars taken. Sessions of 5 months each, commencing respectively first Tuesday of May and November. Terms, $100 the session. Particulars on application by mail to DAVID A. FRAME.

VACATION TRIP TO EUROPE.—A GENtleman, accustomed to travel, who leaves per steamer of the 24th June, for England Ireland, Scotland, the Rhine, Switzerland and France, returning early in September, would take charge of three young companions. The best of references given and required. For particulars, or an interview, address TRIP TO EUROPE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Post-Office.

$5. WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &C. DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, 609 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling, gives full command of hand, and makes better business writers in 10 lessons than other systems do in ten months. One $5 seat for penmanship vacant. Book-keeping, $10. Apply day or evening.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal. Terms $110 per year. For ladies or gentlemen. The Principal can be seen between 5 and 6 P. M., at the International Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of GRAND and SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st. (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the *inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of* workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7 octave rosewood Piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers, and warranted—cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold for $260. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $150 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 420, 452 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 586 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. P. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 27 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. R. PRESDER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES D. PRATT retires from the firm of BEACH, KING & PRATT this day, by mutual consent.
WILLIAM H. BEACH.
CHARLES D. PRATT.
J. GADSDEN KING.
June 1, 1857. B. W. FORCE.
The Limited Copartnership of BEACH, KING & PRATT will be continued by WILLIAM H. BEACH and J. GADSDEN KING, the remaining general partners, and B. W. FORCE, as special partner, as heretofore, under the firm and style of W. H. BEACH & CO., No. 34 Warren-st.
WILLIAM H. BEACH.
J. GADSDEN KING.
June 1, 1857. B. W. FORCE.

NOTICE.—GEORGE D. BALDWIN HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firms of BALDWIN, BALD & COUSLAND, of New York, and BALD, COUSLAND & CO., of Philadelphia. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style of BALD, COUSLAND & CO., in New-York and Philadelphia, at the offices of the late firms. ALBERT G. GOODALL is this day admitted to an interest in said firm.
June 3, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership hitherto carried on under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by its limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm.
P. STRACHAN.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1857. W. D. SCOTT.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements [illegible], desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains [illegible] rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent is [illegible] nominal. The furniture, &c., [illegible] interest to any one who is competent and [illegible] of the house. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY formerly occupied as a bolt factory, in 13th-st., near Avenue C—100 feet front by 100 deep; brick factory, stable and storehouse thereon, a good steam engine with boilers, ready set on the premises, for sale if desired. This property [illegible] being ready for immediate occupation [illegible] starting a saw or planing mill, [illegible] any manufacturing business. Apply to [illegible], No. 3 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK, [illegible] seven acres, [illegible] and 18 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—[illegible] Station, [illegible] together or in lots, to suit purchasers. [illegible] by Railroad or private carriage [illegible] to and from Yonkers, stage regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises. D. N. TUCKER, No. 3 Johnson-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY brick house 25x60, lot 25x98, No. 25 West 29th-st., near 5th-av.; contains all the modern improvements and built in the most thorough manner. Price $8,500; only $2,500 cash required. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW, SUBstantial brown-stone house, north side of 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs., [illegible] with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 25.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND ATtic house No. 239 West 14th-st., in good order, would be let extremely low; also, the large four-story and dwelling, corner of [illegible] and 31st-st., the business part of the avenue, would be let very cheap; also, No. 19 31st-st., now put in complete order, would be let at $600, bath, gas, &c.; also, a fine three-story stone-front house in 44th-st., near Broadway would be let at $700; also, No. 13 Lamartine-place, a fine house, modern improvements, would be let very cheap; also, No. 183 West 42d-st., near 8th-av., would be let at the rate of [illegible]. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR SUCH PARTS AS will suit applicants of respectability, parlors or bedrooms in a first-class 3-story brown stone basement house, with gas fixtures newly painted and papered, fresco walls, 3 blocks from Fulton or Catharine Ferry, one block east of Fulton-st., No. 53 Front-st., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises. B. VAN VEGHTEN, Agent.

TO LET—IN PACIFIC-ST., NEAR THE CLOVE Road, only two blocks from Fulton-av. cars, two handsome rooms, with gas, on the second floor, and one or two large rooms on third floor; to a small respectable family of two or three grown persons, the above premises will be let on reasonable terms. Address T. N., office of this paper.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT STORE NO. 50 Catharine-st., 25x14, with shelving, drawers, gas-fixtures, &c. complete; suitable for a boot and shoe store, clothing, books, fancy goods, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to L. P. HUBBARD, Agent, No. 2 basement Mariners' Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., 9 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE AND DWELLING, TOgether with a stable and garden, in a very eligible location, adjacent to the steamboat landing and railroad depot, at Elizabethport, N. J., suitable for a general store; possession can be had immediately. Also for sale, a sail-boat, in good order. Inquire of H. FISCHER, on the premises.

TO LET—IN CORTLANDT-PLACE, EAST OF Broadway, between White and Walker sts., the second and third stories of building, for workshops, well lighted. Will be let together or separately. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of JAMES C. HOE & CO., Nos. 8 and 10 Liberty-place.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THOSE THREE large and spacious stores No. 177, 181 and 183, Fulton-av., Brooklyn, near the intersection of De Kalb and Flatbush avs., suitable for all kinds of business. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 312 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements. The gas fixtures can remain, and the rent will be made low to a good tenant. Apply to WALTER ROOME, No. 272 West 30th-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three story brick house, 20 by 40 feet, with sixteen lots of ground, in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—CHEAP RENT TILL 1st MAY NEXT—House No. 113 East 39th-st., near 3d-av., four stories, with modern improvements, in good order. Apply at the house, or of G. O. ROBERTSON, No. 136 Water-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—HALF OF A TWO-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood *and having all accommodations necessary for a respectable* family. Apply at No. 101 Pacific-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORKshop, well lighted. Inquire on the premises, No. 98 East 18th-st. Price moderate.

$650.—TO LET—THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE and store corner of Division and Bedford avs. The best location in Williamsburgh for a general drug store. Also, the parts of several houses to let, suitable for small genteel families and within 4 blocks of the ferry. Inquire of C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 335 Broadway, room No. 14, or to JOHN HIPWELL, on the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

NOTICE TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.—TO LET—The Welsh Baptist Tabernacle, No. 14[illegible] Chrystie-st., on Sunday morning and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Inquire of LABAN LEWIS, Sexton, in the rear house.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED ON HUDSON RIVER.—A family of respectability desire to hire until 1st of May, unfurnished, a comfortable Winter dwelling on the line of the Railroad, and contiguous to a Depot between Hastings and Manhattanville. There must be five good sized bedrooms. Possession required by the 20th inst. A stable not essential, nor objected to. The property will not be abused. Address Box No. 873 Post-Office, with full description and lowest annual rent, as the party will only examine such as may be likely to suit him.

STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER
TO LET,
At low rates,
At No. 135 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rents, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

SCHWAN, HOMAN & CO., IMPORTERS of SWEDISH LEECHES, have removed from No. 207 Pearl-st. to 46 Beekman-st., 2d door below Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros. & Co. They have just received a new lot of excellent Leeches.

REMOVAL—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of musquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES,
FURNACES.
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depot,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 233 Water-st.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in this article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the undersigned, of a superior quality, claiming greater economy and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¼ to 1½ inch, for sale by JEE, CARMER & Co., No. 67 Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEAKY ROOFS—THE PATENT FIRE AND Water-Proof Cement Paint, warranted for five years. Persons having leaky roofs can have them made tight and painted at one cent a square foot. Apply at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., near Greenwich, in the basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, LOCATED on Hudson river, 18 miles from the City Hall, and within ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot; also communication with one minute's walk by steamboat to and from the City, morning and evening. The ground is about 400 feet front by 300 feet, beautifully laid out, and directly on the river. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed; fine boating, bathing and fishing. Convenient out-buildings, carriage-house, &c. &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of D. P. BARHYDT, room No. 16, Nassau Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SITUATED in the town of Clinton, [illegible], consisting of a two story [illegible] house, in good repair, [illegible] an excellent garden spot of one acre, containing a variety and abundance of fruit such as apples, peaches, [illegible] plums, strawberries, gooseberries and blackberries. The above is delightfully situated within half a mile of Long Island Sound, which affords fine oysters and clams in abundance, [illegible] of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad depot, and in the immediate vicinity of good schools and churches. For further particulars apply to A. BOYNTON, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York, or to J. BOYNTON, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, [illegible] on the River [illegible] health, convenience, comfort and [illegible]. The soil and water excellent [illegible] scenery delightful. [illegible] DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. [illegible] Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The above property consists of 30 acres of land, with a modern built cottage and out-buildings, good water, and location very healthy. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of J. MONILAWS, No. 9 Lafayette-place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED in the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of ground. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House; entrance on Vesey-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ONE OF THE most beautiful and valuable residences in Westchester County, facing Long Island Sound. For particulars, apply to SEWELL V. DODGE, No. 120 Bleecker-st.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—1,800 acres of land in the town of Courtlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Courtlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together, or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Courtlandt family since its original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. M. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 6 ACRES, BEAUTIfully situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, one mile above the bridge at Newark, N. J. On the premises are a small dwelling-house, carriage-house, with stabling for 4 horses; [illegible]-house, and tool-house, just finished in the most convenient manner; a garden, made in the Fall, and set out with a large quantity of choice fruit; a small grove of forest-trees, a spring of never-failing soft water, and a well of excellent water near the house. The situation is free from sickness, and one of the most accessible in the vicinity of New-York. Inquire at No. 32 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY.—Two handsome country seats on the banks of the Hudson River, lying adjoining in the most pleasant part of Sing Sing, commanding land and river views unsurpassed. The houses are similar, just finished in most modern style, and every convenience and complete. Grounds consist of three acres to each, with privilege of more land if wanted, fine lawn, fruit and forest trees, &c., carriage houses and other outbuildings. Prices moderate, and terms easy. For full particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 194 Broadway; or DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., No. 85 Front-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GENTEEL COUNtry residence, on Long Island Sound, in Stamford, Conn., 1½ hours' ride from the city, and 5 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c., with barn and three quarters of an acre of ground, well stocked with grape-vines and choice fruit and ornamental trees. Possession immediately. Apply to E. L. STEVENS, No. 14 Wall-st., or to ALBERT SEELY, Stamford.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON River, a small cottage with eight rooms, furnished or *unfurnished, for the Summer, or longer if desired; one-half acre of ground, flower and vegetable garden, fruit,* fine view of the river, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to E. R. BOGARDUS, Esq., No. 195 Broadway, or LYMAN COBB, Jr., Broadway, 1st door north of Presbyterian Church, Yonkers.

CROTON LAKE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 6 acres of land, 38 miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at New-Castle; will be sold low. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. MAURAN, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 30x40; a stable, &c., and 22 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms apply to JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 208 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—TWO VERY desirable residences, beautifully situated, fronting the open grounds of Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, 250 yards from depot. These properties are worthy the attention of those seeking out-of-town locations. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or W. FLAGG, at New-Brunswick.

TO LET—FOR 4 OR 5 MONTHS A NEW MODern-built house, furnished, lighted with gas, containing 10 rooms, with garden planted, and well supplied with fruit, in the most eligible part of Elizabeth, N.J., 3 minutes' walk from depot, whence hourly cars to New-York. Address JAS. R. MEEKER, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with large garden, barn, fruit, &c., finely situated in the Village of Danbury, Conn., 4 hours from New York. For sale cheap. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 13 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing 65 acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn and other out-buildings. Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 200 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 67 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A HOUSE in the City or vicinity, 400 acres of land in Shawano County, Wis., 12 miles from Green Bay. Mostly heavy pine timber, 240 acres, 12 miles from La Crosse, 1½ miles from Depot on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. Apply to G. F. HOLMES, No. 20 6th-st.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE ATTENTION OF all persons about emigrating to the West is directed to the city of Independence, on the Missouri River, where there is great and present need of mechanics of all trades, and especially millwrights, machinists, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Situated on the direct route to Kansas and within 4 miles of the borders, it offers superior advantages from the fact of its being already the business centre of a long-settled and wealthy population, and at the same time being benefited by the trade created by the new territory adjacent. The location is very healthy, climate fine, the whole region remarkably fertile, and offers great and immediate advantages to industrious, active men. The city has already 4,000 inhabitants. Further information will be given on application to A. S. SNELLING & SON, No. 68 Wall-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.
HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 150 lbs. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.
300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF COACH-HORSES, bay, about 16 hands high, 6 years old, perfectly gentle, spirited and good travelers, a superior pair for a private family. Also, a new and elegant open carriage, (for two horses,) never used. Also, a coach partly worn, and a wagon with top. Apply at the private stable No. 105 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SALE OF FURNITURE, BUFFETS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, at No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of very elegant carved rosewood suites in crimson brocatel, &c., in green and gold, reps, black walnut dining room suites in green reps, mahogany suites in [illegible] and hair cloth, black walnut and rosewood hall chairs, easy chairs in [illegible], covered rosewood arm chairs in brocatel, drab and gold enameled cottage suites, marble top, [illegible] wood centre table, mahogany and rosewood [illegible] rack, oak extension dining table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, [illegible] window-curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegantly carved [illegible] chandeliers, mirrors, gilt framed mantel [illegible] Royal Wilton, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, [illegible]. Also, an elegant [illegible] rosewood piano, 7 octaves, [illegible]. Also, one [illegible] superior tone and finish.

DANIEL H. BOGGS, Auctioneer, Office No. 11 Park-row.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 9, at 10½ A. M., of all the contents of the private residence No. 216 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. The house has been newly furnished during the present year [illegible] every conceivable description of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and [illegible] furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and oval glasses, Dresden China vases, rich mantel decorations, fine oil paintings and engravings, [illegible] seven octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, [illegible] mattresses, elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, &c.; together with a multitude of other articles of use and beauty, [illegible] belonging to a well-furnished house. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready and at the house. For full particulars see *Herald.*

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 11 o'clock, all the contents of an elegantly furnished private residence, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., [illegible] a large quantity of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, [illegible] in brocatel, rich tapestry, Brussels carpets and rugs, elegant French plate pier-glasses, rosewood etageres, marble-top centre and side tables, mantel ornaments, oil-paintings, engravings, easy and reception chairs, [illegible] drapery, gas chandeliers, bookcases and secretary, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, lounges, chairs, pure hair mattresses and bedding, together with dining room and kitchen furniture, the furniture of a family removing from the city. Terms cash in bankable money. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues will be ready on Monday at the auctioneer's room, No. [illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of elegant bay carriage horses, 16½ hands high, 6 years old, can trot with a carriage in less than 3½ minutes, weigh 2,000 lbs., very stylish drivers, perfectly gentle and kind, and are warranted in every particular—probably as fine a pair of horses for family use has been offered by auction in many years. Also, a splendid gray horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, long mane and tail, sound and kind, can trot the mile inside of 3 minutes. Can be seen at No. 75 5th av., cor. 13th-st., at J. Leadbeater's stable. Also, a [illegible] blooded Abdallah brown colt, 5 years old, about 16 hands high, sound and kind in all harness, and cannot be surpassed for a saddle-horse, and is a very stylish driver. Also, a nice road-wagon, built by one of the best City makers, nearly new, and a set silver-mounted harness, cost [illegible].

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a country seat, beautifully situated on Maple and Chestnut avs., Staten Island, about five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, embracing a magnificent view. The improvements consist of a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, built in the Gothic style, in the most substantial and complete manner, provided with hot and cold water throughout, furnace with register in every room, marble mantels, wash basins, and every convenience requisite for a gentleman's residence. Barns and outbuildings, convenient and perfect. The fruit trees on the place are in full bearing, and of the choicest graft.
Maps, and further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.
ARTISTS, &C. SALE BY AUCTION—THIS EVENING, [illegible] Broadway, corner of Worth-st., foreign and native oil paintings, fine engravings, mirrors, &c., in large and pleasing variety. N. B.—Purchasers are guaranteed from the least false bidding.
At private sale, a rare collection of furniture, splendid piano-forte, silver plated ware, gold jewelry, Havana segars, fancy goods, engines (large and small), gents' shirts, model bar, patent scales, sewing machines, iron bedsteads, mattresses, fishing poles, boys' carriages, &c.
Sales from 7½ A. M. until 9 P. M. Wholesale and retail orders furnished less than any one else. Consignments solicited for private sales or auction. [illegible] new salesroom.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FORT WASHINGTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the whole of the well-known [illegible] property, divided into three large plots, and which can be advantageously sub-divided by gentlemen desirous of securing a homestead, into parcels of six or ten lots, being near the depot and within a few minutes of Carmansville. An early inspection of the ground before the sale is advisable, as it is the most desirable part of the City for fine residences. Call at the office of the Auctioneers for maps. The sale is ordered to be positive, and a large portion of the money can remain for a term of years.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES, CAMELIAS, EVERGREENS, &c. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at their store, No. 21 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Monday,) a choice collection of standard and dwarf roses, camelias, moss, running and perpetual roses, double and single carnations, verbenas, sweet briar, &c., from the nursery of Mr. W. Wilson, West Broadway and Astoria, L. I.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE, without reserve, (to close consignments,) of all kinds crockery, glass, China, &c. &c., by J. & H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Pearl-st. Those wishing to buy cheap for cash will find this a rare opportunity. Goods well packed for shipping, and catalogues now ready. Sale positive, rain or shine.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to procure the services of a good practical Architect, who can design public and private buildings, and is capable of furnishing correct detail drawings and specifications. Any person of good habits having these qualifications can find steady employment and the highest wages, or an interest in a good paying business. References will be given and required. Address MYGATT & SCHMIDTNER, Box No. 942, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, timber trucks and wagons, stone trucks, one light wagon, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding for houses, 3 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick buckets, 2 mortar buckets, horse power, hand power, wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c. &c. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, No. 87 East 26th-st.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROfitable and well-established cash business, in one of the best business localities in Brooklyn. To a suitable person of good qualifications, this is an excellent opportunity to make money. Apply for particulars to BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.

$100,000.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MEN.—Any man who would like to purchase a most extraordinary cash business, and wishing to travel, can learn of an opportunity by calling on A. RANNEY, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS AND FIXtures of a wholesale and retail confectionery; an old established stand; good reason given for selling out. Inquire at No. 195½ Division-st., between Jefferson and Clinton sts.

$2,000—FOR $1,800.—RARE CHANCE—Two purchase money mortgages, $1,000 each, on Brooklyn property, for sale at $900 each. A policy of insurance assigned with each. Address Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, as above.

$5,000—WANTED IN THE OIL BUSINESS.—This investment will prove very lucrative, as will be satisfactorily shown. Apply with real name and address, Box No. 3,363 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A SELECT SCHOOL FOR MISSES and Children, in a good locality and flourishing condition. Price $150. Must be sold immediately. Apply to E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 208 Broadway.

TO BROKERS.—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS of Indigo for sale; Brokers who can store and take charge of the above, and advance on it. Address C., Box No. 4,677 Post Office.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 35 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,3[illegible] Post Office, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction, as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial from [illegible], M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my estimate of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults No. 18 Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We receive dates from Utah to the last of April. BRIGHAM YOUNG had set out on his promised expedition to the North, accompanied by Presidents KIMBALL and WELLS. The tour will extend into Oregon. A scientific corps is attached to the expedition, to observe the mountain ranges and the physical geography of the region to be traversed. On the 23d of April, there was a grand departure of Mormon missionaries from Salt Lake City. They are assigned to fields of proselyting labor in the United States, the British Provinces, Europe and Africa. *They eschew mules and horses and* adopt BRIGHAM's suggestions for a hand-cart journey over the Plains. *The Mormon militia had* been carefully reorganized. Great rejoicings were expressed that Mormonism was rapidly progressing.

It is stated, on the authority of a private letter, received in Washington from a source in Kansas entitled to the most implicit confidence, that at least three-fourths of the present settlers in the Territory are in favor of making it a Free State, the number including nearly one half of the emigrants from the Slaveholding States.

Capt. DAVIS' official account of the recent proceedings in Nicaragua, *with particulars of the surrender* of WALKER, is published. The Captain expresses indignation at WALKER's imputations upon his honor and that of his officers.

Gen. WALKER and suite arrived at Louisville yesterday. There was no public demonstration on the occasion, and none was anticipated during his stay.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was passed transferring Justice DAVISON from Jefferson Market to Yorkville, on the ground *that he is a Republican*, and has recognized the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The *Committee on Streets presented a report, declaring* all the late contracts for cleaning streets void, with *the exception of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth* Wards; recommending immediate advertising for proposals, and that *the City Inspector clean the* streets, under proper restriction, until the new proposals can be opened. The report was recommitted. The accounts of Mr. H. H. HOWARD were examined by Messrs. TUCKER, BLUNT and FULMER, gentlemen attached to opposing political parties, and declared strictly correct. The manner in which he conducted the business office was recommended as an example to office holders. The Board meets again to-night, and will continue to meet every evening until the matter of cleaning the streets is disposed of. The report in favor of purchasing two steam fire-engines for the lower *Wards was referred to the Fire Department Committee.*

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, authorized the issue of bonds for the purchase of the State Arsenal property in the Central Park, for the sum of $275,000. The report of the Committee on cleaning streets was taken from the table, and on Thursday the Committee will report further, and the necessary specifications will be presented for approval. A full amount of routine business was transacted. Some curious developments came out as to the way in which contractors systematically and artfully combine for divided shares of the plunder of the public.

The Supervisors, last evening, passed Coroner CONNERY's bill for expenses incurred in defending himself against the charge of improper conduct while in the discharge of his duties. It was claimed that the vote was not constitutional, and that the Comptroller would refuse to pay the bill.

Recorder SMITH has again opposed himself to the Mayor's violation of law in good earnest. There are ten Policemen detailed for duty in the Court of General Sessions, and he has routed such of the old force as stood by the Mayor and the City Judge. His application to the new Commissioners for a squad of men who recognized the Albany law, and were no longer willing to be creatures of His Honor the Mayor, was promptly complied with, and yesterday they appeared in Court, some in the new uniform and some in citizens' costume. It is expected that the City Judge will interfere in the matter.

The buildings at Seguine's Point progress slowly, the materials being but partly delivered. No difficulty has occurred, and the Policemen though on their guard against a surprise, are cultivating friendly relations with the Islanders, and are all in excellent spirits. The four buoys describing the bounds of the Quarantine anchorage, were put down yesterday; the nearest buoy is three miles from any oyster bed, and nearly two miles from the nearest land of Staten Island.

Thirty-one men of the Twenty-first and ten men of the Seventeenth Ward Police forces declared last evening for the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The old Board removed Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first, yesterday, and appointed WM. ROBINSON, hitherto detailed as a Clerk at the Chief's office, in his place. Capt. SPEIGHT has opened new quarters in Broadway, near Thirty-third-street. Inspector HARTT called the roll of the Metropolitan Police of the Seventeenth Ward, at the corner of Bowery and Third-street, last evening. Eleven men answered to their names.

The Committee on tunneling Broadway met yesterday, but did nothing except adjourning to Wednesday.

The BURDELL investigation was resumed yesterday before the Surrogate. HUGH CROMMIE, a Deputy Sheriff, who had apprehended Dr. BURDELL at the suit of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, stated that while in company with the Doctor he had informed him that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and himself had often visited houses of assignation together, and he had remunerated her as it was his custom to do other women. MARY DONOHUE was then called and corroborated the testimony of HANNAH, the cook, in some particulars. She most emphatically denied that she was in the habit of using intoxicating liquors, and that she was not discharged from Mrs. CUNNINGHAM's employ on that account. She distinctly states that Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and the Doctor never occupied the same chamber, and that she never knew they were engaged, or about to be married. A large portion of her evidence had relation to the violent and ungovernable temper of the Doctor, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM stating that she alone could manage him.

The trial of THOMAS DENIKY, for the third time, for arson, commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. On his first trial, in January, eleven of the Jury stood for conviction and one for acquittal, that one, it was alleged, being a Mason, to whom DENIKY had given the Masonic sign. In April he was to have been tried, but it was discovered that he had tried to tamper with the Jury. In May he was put on trial, but after exhausting two panels of Jurors, twelve men who had not formed an opinion in his case could not be found. Yesterday, out of a panel of 61 Jurors, eight were obtained. A fresh panel of 100 Jurors was ordered for Wednesday, to make up the other four.

JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Esq., was late last night lying very low, and not expected to live till morning.

A married woman, named ELIZA SHAW, was found dead, with her throat cut, in the yard of her residence in First-avenue, yesterday morning. A Coroner's Jury is sitting upon the body. The husband of deceased is in custody on suspicion of committing the murder.

The five assistant storekeepers who had in charge the Bonded Warehouse in Brooklyn that was burned last week, were dismissed yesterday. The Collector has sent on a report to Washington of the whole matter. *Congress will probably be asked to relieve the sufferers by this fire*, as Uncle Sam insists that he is not in fault, though his agents were.

A Jury in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, awarded a verdict of $10,000 against ANDREW J. CONSELYEA for the seduction of ELIZA P. SMITH. The suit was brought by the father, AI SMITH. TIMOTHY O'MEARA, a witness for the defence, was held in $2,500, to answer a charge of perjury.

The Good and Evil of an Impartial Position.

For many years past the London *Examiner*, whose first Editor (now enjoying a pension from the Government of Queen VICTORIA) was sent *to prison for a disagreeable criticism upon the* abdominal proportions of the Prince Regent, *has fought all manner of abuses, and all kinds* of unsound opinions, under a banner inscribed with the following motto, from the works of DANIEL DEFOE: "If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be, to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth, let him proclaim war with mankind, neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the *crimes of great men, they fall upon him with* the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself."

Poverty and the pillory rewarded the honest and highminded perseverance of the brave and single-hearted DEFOE. The *Examiner*, *fallen upon more fortunate days, has won its* way to prestige and to favor, treading in his *footsteps.*

Elevating the same standard of even-handed impartiality, the TIMES, naturally enough, has undergone an experience of mingled good and ill. We are not surprised that some of our *Southern contemporaries should interpret* (as does, for instance, the New-Orleans *Bee*) an assumption of an absolutely independent position in the world of journalism into a tacit admission of the actual decline and approaching downfall of the "Republican" cause in the Northern States. Nor are we seriously amazed that some of our Northern colleagues (whose names it is hardly worth while for us to specify) should infer from the approbation bestowed by us upon those acts of the existing Administration which have seemed to us to be *dictated by a proper perception of the needs* of the public service and a sound national policy, that the TIMES has been bought with gold to be the organ of President BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party.

When we find it necessary to condemn in the sharpest terms the extravagant and insolent conduct of a petty official of the United States Courts in connection with an affair growing out of the Law for the arrest of Fugitive Slaves, we are prepared to hear ourselves denounced as the most fanatical of Abolitionists—and when we feel compelled to support the National Executive in what we believe to be his sincere attempts to pacify the excited population of Kansas, and to do justice to the injured settlers of that Territory, we should be surprised indeed if we were not placarded as flat traitors to the cause of freedom, and as insidious foes to the principles which we hold and shall forever hold to be the substantial basis of our national greatness, prosperity and honor. But we are so well satisfied of the imperative nature of the duty imposed upon us as public journalists—that we shall not be deterred from perseverance in the course upon which we have entered by any extravagant concern about the opinions of friends or foes. We have already begun to reap the practical advantages of that course, in the liberty of action and of comment which it has secured to us upon many questions of passing but pressing importance.

With regard to the Quarantine difficulty, for instance, the policy of the TIMES may challenge, we are sure, the closest investigation. When the report of the Commissioners was first published we accepted the action of those officers as likely, in the main, to have been governed by a careful regard to the public interests. When that action was arraigned by competent and respectable persons as hasty and unsatisfactory, we were restrained by no party ties from an immediate investigation of the matter; and on arriving at a conclusion unfavorable to the selection which had been made of a site for the new Lazaretto, we were the first to state that conclusion, and to call upon the Commissioners for a revision of their proceedings.

We hold that such a course as this is the only course proper to be pursued by a Metropolitan journal which aims at educating, and at guiding the public opinion of a great and intelligent community, and weighing against the temporary evils of misconstruction and misrepresentation the permanent good of usefulness and of influence. We find better reason in this case than we have ever found in any other for doubting that the inspirations of sound principle are identical with dictates of intelligent policy.

The Temporary Quarantine.

We have heretofore called attention to the manifest unsuitableness of the site chosen by the Quarantine Commission for the temporary fever hospital. The apologists for the Commissioners have heretofore refused to argue the question, on the ground that, however unsuitable, all other points had been found much more so. A correspondent shows, from the letter of the Chairman of the Commission, which we published on Saturday, that no other point can ever have been really considered by them at all, and that the objections they allege to other positions are equally imaginary with the advantages they supposed, from their first hasty glance at the locality, that they had found at Seguine's Point. After the rejection of their proposals by the New-Jersey Legislature, they were called upon to make an almost immediate decision, and we presume that they were not a little influenced in their choice by the supposition, confidently expressed in Mr. HALL's letter, that local interests would be less injuriously affected at Seguine's Point than elsewhere. Before their error was discovered their secret purchase had been made, and they had gone too far to change their plans in the expenditure of the fund appropriated to their use.

It turns out not to be true, however, as we have been heretofore assured, that the Commissioners have not thought of making use of Seguine's Point for other than a temporary fever hospital. A certified copy of the original *report of the Commissioners, from the office of* the Secretary of State, in which it recommends the purchase of the Wolfe Farm, has been placed in our hands, from which it appears that while they proposed to build only temporary hospitals this Summer, they also contemplated the possibility of using the locality permanently, and that they had conceived rather extensive plans under that head. "Warehouses for infectious cargoes," observed the Commissioners, "can be built upon the sand-flats running far out into the bay, and extending from the Great Kills to Seguine's Point," (a distance of nearly four miles.) In conclusion, however, the Commissioners report to the Governor that should experience demonstrate that it would be inexpedient to locate the Quarantine establishment permanently at the Point, the property can, in their opinion, be sold without loss.

Such an experiment, as an experiment merely, must be either useless or cruel. Danger from yellow fever infection is not annual and certain. Some years the Quarantine establishment might be located, without much danger, at Castle Garden. Would the success of such an experiment prove the expediency of using that salubrious *and convenient site as a permanent* Quarantine ground? It is precisely this *uncertainty which makes the retention of the* Quarantine at its present position most dangerous. From the building of the hospitals until 1848, if we recollect rightly, the neighborhood had suffered but little from their vicinity. *In consequence of this our citizens naturally* were led to regard the Quarantine as presenting but very slight objection to a residence on that beautiful and convenient part of Staten Island. A dense population consequently had *gradually grown up about the Station*, and when in 1848, the fever came in a malignant *form, nothwithstanding a general dispersion* was soon effected of all those who could afford to fly, nearly two hundred deaths occurred in the vicinity in a single month.

It is obviously dangerous to place the Quarantine in any position which has in its immediate vicinity attractions for increasing population, either for purposes of business or residence. The vicinity of Seguine's Point possesses both in a remarkable and peculiar manner, while a perusal of our correspondent's comments upon Mr. HALL's letter will lead to the opinion that such is not the case at either of the other sites supposed to have been examined by the Commission.

With the knowledge the Commission must by this time have gained of the unsuitableness of the site they have taken, we do not doubt that, should yellow fever make its appearance in a malignant form, they would at once abandon it. The letter of Mr. HALL while it shows how hastily the determination of the Commission was formed, also proves the necessity the Commission is under to respect the judgment of public opinion.

Let the Staten Islanders then be reassured. Threats and lawless acts can only damage their cause. The chance that malignant yellow fever will spread beyond the hospital is less than one in ten, in any particular year. If the danger should occur this year, the Commission is composed of men who certainly are mortal, and are liable to hasty errors of judgment, but who have also proved themselves, by lives of honor and usefulness, not without humanity and prudence, and who certainly will not be deaf to the demands of a respectable public opinion.

An American Jenkins.

We regret to say that an American variety of the unlovely species Jenkins has been discovered in Paris. The British Jenkins, indigenous to the *Morning Post*, is not an edifying animal, certainly, but he is at least inoffensive. His imbecilities are not dashed with insolence and imposture. He is a strictly anonymous absurdity. He asserts for himself no personal value, and he takes nobody's name in vain, to swell the pomp of his own parade. He is Jenkins *et praeterea nihil.*

But the American Jenkins, upon whom our eye has just now fortunately fallen, is an obtrusive and aggressive Jenkins. He meddles with matters too mighty for him. He is not content with adulating the decencies and glories of this life. He undertakes to vilify respectable men who refuse to do reverence to the idols whom he worships. He blasphemes and abuses. He is uproarious and annoying. And to all these evil qualities he adds the baser traits of forgery and false pretence.

For consider his conduct. There lives in Paris a decent, well-conducted citizen of the State of Virginia, FRANCIS P. CORBIN by name—a person conspicuous neither by family, fortune nor personal character, who has resided for some time in the French capital as so many other foreigners there reside, quietly, unostentatiously, comfortably — occasionally indulging himself in the innocent recreation of figuring as one of the managers at an "American ball"—and sometimes entering a horse at one of the races of the Chantilly or the Champ de Mars. A more unpretending career than that of this gentleman cannot easily be imagined. With no connections and no relations in America binding him to the movement of public affairs at home, and no qualities commanding for him an influential station abroad, Mr. FRANCIS P. CORBIN has led a placid and amusing life in Paris. American visitors to that city have met him, perhaps, at a financial dinner, or a *fête champêtre*; they have heard of him as of so many more whose names it would be invidious here to mention since the wicked "Jenkins" has as yet forborne to intrude on their privacy; but it never occurred to any one to accuse him of thrusting himself unduly forward, or of putting himself into a position to which he had no claim, until a few years since when the atrocious Jenkins villainously assumed his name and signature for the purpose of attracting public attention to a ridiculous correspondence between himself and the celebrated Lord HOWDEN, of Spanish notoriety.

Mr. CORBIN, being a modest and placable person, forgave this escapade of "Jenkins," and shrank from the publicity of a contradiction. He made a great mistake. The Jenkinses are ungrateful by constitution.

Encouraged by his previous impunity, Jenkins has seized the occasion of the visit of Senator SUMNER to Paris, for another display of his inherent qualities. Fancying that the party to which Senator SUMNER belongs is in the decline on our side of the Atlantic, Jenkins has attempted to gratify the powers *that be, by a preposterous and impertinent protest* against the invitation extended to the Massachusetts Senator by the American merchants in Paris. Jenkins does not pretend to be a merchant—not he! Once more he steals the good name of the inoffensive Mr. CORBIN, and over his signature addresses a letter to *Galignani's Messenger*, in which he speaks of a Senator of the United States as "*a Mr. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts*," and insinuates a charge of "pecuniary objects" against that distinguished gentleman. He takes it upon himself, also, to speak slightingly of the "Northern and Eastern States of the Union," *generally exults*, exuberates and *programises* after the manner of his tribe.

Bitterly do we lament that Mr. CORBIN's *previous good-nature should have emboldened* this hapless flunky to such a renewal of his *disgraceful feats.* We have the honor of the American name too dearly at heart not to feel ourselves outraged by such a display, in the capital of European civilization, of the worst and most contemptible traits of the American Jenkins. We *have* our Jenkinses. The fact is melancholy, but undeniable. But we have always done our best to hush them up "in the family." And we do most sincerely trust that *the injured Virginian, who has been made the* stalking-horse of this particular and most pernicious *Jenkins, will* take immediate steps to unmask the impostor and to bring him to condign punishment.

Plug-Uglies and Foreigners.

The American Party have been deploring the increased contempt for law manifested in various parts of the Union, as something resulting, inevitably resulting, from the growth of the foreign element of the population. "*Foreign crime and pauperism*" *are also placed in* the same category with sectional agitation, *squatter sovereignty, &c., and distinctly set* down as amongst the things which all good citizens should set to work, might and main, to abolish. We have had here in New-York so many injuries wrought us by the foreign element in our population that we can hardly be suspected of any undue or unjustifiable partiality for it. We have a foreign yoke upon us, and we know to our cost how heavily it sits upon us, and we have more than once given utterance in these columns, to the best of our ability, to the groans of the public under its affliction. We have in this country heard a great deal about the wrongs of Ireland, and we have taken various opportunities of expressing our opinion that Irish political agitators were the fittest persons to govern that country, and that England was unjust as well mistaken in meddling in the matter. We commend to the lovers of "special providences" the change which has come over the spirit of our own dream since the first outburst of our pro-Irish enthusiasm. Old and Young Ireland finding the Parliament in College-green not to be had, have transferred their great administrative abilities to the latitude of New-York, and have now for a few years been holding up this City to the world as an example of what Ireland might be if the blood-thirsty Saxons had no hand in its management.

Nevertheless, strange as it may appear, with our backs smarting under the rods of our Celtic tyrants, we are prepared to take exception to the doctrines of a sect which can ascribe the prevailing lawlessness to foreign immigration, and finds incentives to crime in the naturalization laws. To assert that the law-breaking and law-defying spirit which has of late years so frequently manifested itself, and is daily inspiring greater fear amongst all sincere lovers of the Union, is the work of foreigners, or bears any necessary connection with the facility with which persons of foreign birth are admitted to the rights of citizens, is to set at nought all that is known and observed of crime and its manifestations. Habitual, direct and daring violations of the law, are, as is well known, nowhere so common as in that portion of the Union most purely American. Baltimore itself is the head-quarters of Americanism—the city in which foreigners exert least political influence, and are most thoroughly kept in subjection—and yet it is a notorious fact that that city has now been for years in the hands of the most brutal and disorderly mob by which any civilized community, since the days of the Terrorists, has ever been disgraced. That particular portion of America, at least, is ruled by Americans, but what a rule, and what Americans! The constituted authorities—the creatures of the Constitution and the ballot-box—there hold a feeble and decrepid sway only when the "Plug-Uglies" happen to be too busy, or too hungry, or too lazy to perform the work of government themselves. The law creeps out and speaks in feeble and deprecatory accents when its deadliest enemies have nothing particular to say, but at no other time. The police are in the streets on sufferance. When the "Plug-Uglies" sleep, the baton makes itself respected, but when the rowdies carve out work for themselves society is at their mercy.

Having effectually mastered the great stronghold of Americanism itself, the apostles of native government seem to have time and energy enough left to act as propagandists of the new creed in the surrounding districts. It must be confessed, there is about native crime, and ruffianism, a boldness and audacity of which the wretched foreigners who so seriously menace our institutions are utterly incapable. Foreigners are at least content with waging war against society in the immediate neighborhood of their own domiciles. If they assault or intimidate voters, it is when the polls are in the neighborhood of their own dens. If their presence be a nuisance, it is a nuisance which spreads slowly, and is local in its operation. It causes little trouble to keep out of its range. They are to our American rowdies what the mock auctioneers or ticket swindlers are to the Highlander or Mahratta. A little prudence can preserve one's purse from the arts of the one, but who can save himself from the raids of the other? If one wants to keep clear of the Irish or Germans, he need only avoid New-York; but to escape the "Plug Uglies" it will not do to absent one's self from Baltimore. These pillars of the State, these props of society for whose special benefit this country is asked to make itself a sort of private pleasure-ground, or close borough, march in armed bodies over the railroads, desolate the metropolis with fire and sword, prove the incapacity of foreigners to handle our institutions by the indiscriminate massacre of legal voters, and vindicate American respect for the law by firing volleys into the United States *troops acting under orders of the Mayor of the* Federal capital. We can only say that if "Know-Nothingism" mean an extension of such organizations as "Plug-Uglyism," if it mean the assimilation of other cities to Baltimore, and the diffusion through the Union of such notions regarding the proper mode of redressing grievances as seem to prevail in Maryland, we know of no form of party which we do not consider vastly preferable. This disposition on the part of every knot of conspirators who find they cannot peaceably fashion the world after their own notions of fitness, to rise in armed insurrection, and to set law and Government at defiance, lately become so prevalent, is unhappily not confined to men of any particular race. It is a wise fact, spreading *through all classes, and spreading fastest in that* portion of the Union in which the beauties or *miseries of Slavery have kept the Anglo-American* race freest from all foreign taint. The American party, or any other party, which makes it its business to denounce mob law and local rebellion by whomsoever created or abetted, shall have our heartiest support; but if there be anything against which the people of this country need at this crisis to be warned, it is against attempts to turn public scandals and abuses, *for which the whole nation is reponsible, into* weapons of party warfare, and to use honest *prejudices and patriotic devotion not for* purposes of reform, but for the fostering of faction and the spread of dissension.

ANOTHER BREAK-DOWN IN STREET-CLEANING.—Broadway was to have been cleaned last night by private contract, a certain number of *the merchants of that great thoroughfare* having subscribed the necessary amount to pay *for sweeping it for a fortnight. But a strange* fatality attends all street-cleaning projects in this dirt-besmeared metropolis. Mr. SMITH, the contractor, appeared with his carts in Broadway last night, ready to commence *operations; but all the operatives he had* engaged to assist in his Augean undertaking deserted him, from fear of being knocked on the head by those influential persons who, from some inscrutable reason, have made up their minds that the streets of New-York shall not be cleaned. One courageous Dutchman, it seems, who probably did not understand English sufficiently well to know the risk he ran, remained to assist the Broadway contractor. But, as he was only a Dutchman, and not a Hercules, there was no use in attempting to purge Broadway with a one-hoe force, so the contractor gave up for the night, and went off and engaged a squad of Italian image-venders and organ-grinders, with whom he proposes to recommence his task to-night.

PROSPECTS OF CHEAP SUGAR.—Unfortunately for housekeepers, there are no Bears in the Sugar Market, all the operators in saccharine productions happen to be Bulls, and Bulls, too, of a roaring and rampant character. By a concerted movement, they have contrived to "get up a corner" in one of the necessaries of life, and they are trying to keep it up. Nobody is disposed to use "short" in Sugar, and so the price keeps up. But, the prospects for a full crop, we are most happy to state, are highly encouraging. The high prices which have ruled the past two years have stimulated production, while they have caused a diminution of consumption, and the natural consequences are, increasing stocks and a tendency to lower prices. The crop of Louisiana promises to be nearly four times greater than it was last year, and the yield of Maple Sugar has been much larger than was ever before known. All these causes combined, will have the desired effect of bringing down the price of this commodity, and those who have made fortunes in it, will have a wide margin to fall back upon when the decline takes place.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—An enigmatical narrative, called "Life's Troubled Tide,"—and watery enough to deserve that title—was produced here last night. To call it a play is an injustice to thousands who have written plays. It is a novelette, an essay, a criticism, an article, anything in a mild literary way, but most assuredly not a play. A dramatic idea must be broad, bold, and well defined. It should need no propping, but should culminate clearly and naturally. A narrative may be pleaded specially, and may depend largely on extraneous matter of the minutest kind. "Life's Troubled Tide" is a narrative in this sense, and it is enigmatical because it leaves the mind in a confused state as to who has acted most foolishly. No one attempts to act right—that is to say, with a sense of moral obligation to society.

A gentleman in difficulties determines, with the consent of his wife, to use the fortune of his daughter, as a temporary loan, in order that he may pay his debts, and maintain a reputation for commercial integrity. His wife soon after discovers that this money was not rightfully the property of her daughter, and that, therefore, it has been used almost fraudulently. She obtains this secret from another gentleman, who threatens to use up her husband on the strength of it if she will not listen to his suit. To avert this, she countenances his attentions. Her husband becomes jealous—discovers what he supposes to be an intrigue, and revenges himself by bringing the two interested parties in constant communication with each other, in the hope that their passion will die out, and that they will then feel the agony of an honest man's scorn. The wife being virtuous, her ordeal is trying indeed. By a word, she might at any moment bring the piece to an end, but the dramatist has not thought it necessary to utter this word until the end of three very long acts. By that time the villain of the piece has kindly met with a sudden death, and the husband discovers that his wife has sacrificed her peace of mind, and almost her reputation, in order that she may shelter him from the harsh opinion of the world. This is the plot, and in its manipulation, narratives like lawyers' briefs are constantly being uttered.

The piece is decidedly heavy in the first act, but improves in the second and third. The fault is rather in the subject than the treatment, which, although dull, is respectable. The two leading characters are played by Miss LAURA KEENE and Mr. WHEATLEIGH, and played beautifully; they are conventional, however. A character for Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON—a man who loves his wife so ardently that he feels flattered when she makes a conquest, and reveres her sweethearts as men of taste—is more original, but was indifferently played. Miss MANNERS was the lady in question, and chatty and pleasant in that station of life.

The piece was moderately well received, and will be repeated.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MRS. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., commenced a short season here last night, playing *Mrs. Beverley* in the play of the "Gamester." Mrs. WALLACK has a delicious voice, and a "method" which smacks somewhat of the footlights, but is nevertheless powerful and impressive. In some other characters which she is about to play, she will, we think, improve the favorable impression created last night. "Fazio" is given to-night.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, artists in the Williams vein, who have recently made an impression in England, where Yankee characterization is almost heathen, commenced an engagement at this theatre last night. They played in three appropriate pieces with success.

STREET COMMISSIONER TAYLOR VERY SICK.—The Street Commissioner, JOSEPH TAYLOR, Esq., was at a late hour last night lying very low,—his physician giving it as his opinion that he could not live till morning. Mr. TAYLOR has been sick for more than a month.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Wall-st. and [illegible] Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Costa Rica to have no Control over the Nicaragua Transit—The Administration and the Utah Question—Brigham Young's Proceedings, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

The President has declared that, in matters relating to the Nicaragua Transit, he will not recognize *Costa Rica as having any control over it.*

X. Y. [illegible]

[FROM THE REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

DAVID H. BURR, Surveyor-General of Utah, has arrived at his home in this city.

Mr. BURR states, in conversation with friends, that the Mormon Legion is poorly equipped, and that 10,000 United States troops would effectually overawe them. Before he left Utah the Mormons had not heard of the intention of the Government to send a force thither, but they frequently laughed at the idea of the Government compelling them to obey the Federal laws, and cited the failure of the Government to put down the disturbances in Kansas as evidence of its inefficiency. He supposes that one-third or half of the Mormons, who are disgusted with BRIGHAM's tyranny, would rise against him were they protected by the United States troops. Mr. BURR does not apprehend that the Mormons will show fight. It is the *duty of every good Mormon to obey the Church* as the higher law, and hence the opinion is entertained *that BRIGHAM YOUNG may leave the Territory* with a large force of deluded followers, provided he can find *some other seat for his Government.* Mr. BURR says that Salt Lake is the meanest settlement that he ever beheld, everything having the appearance of abject poverty. YOUNG's word is law, and the oppressions of the Mormons are cruel, and without remedy from the present rulers. There are about 50 "Gentiles" only in the Territory, and they are the objects of bitter persecution.

Many of our most respectable citizens have signed a call for a public meeting on Thursday afternoon, to condemn the late riots, and sustain the course of the *President and the city authorities*, in employing military force to quell the disturbances.

According to the statement of Capt. TYLER, who commanded one of the companies of Marines last Monday, he gave the order, "after the capture of the swivel from the rioters," to fire—the discharge being from one platoon only, and irregularly, each of the marines firing as they saw the flashes of pistols discharged at them by the rioters, who fired as they retreated. The Company commanded by Capt. MADDOX, according to the same authority, did not fire until a man had been wounded in the cheek, the ball coming out in his mouth.

It is confidently asserted that several of the "Plug Uglies" have recently died, while others in Baltimore are suffering from their wounds.

Justice HOLLINGSHEAD, of the American Party, has refused the application for a warrant for the arrest of Major MAGRUDER, on the charge of murder. The ground of application was that the Major had given the order to fire.

The Secretary of the Navy has not decided whether any of the five steam sloops-of-war shall be built by private contract.

A letter, received yesterday from a source in Kansas entitled to the most implicit confidence, states that three-fourths at least of the present settlers are in favor of making Kansas a Free State, including nearly one-half of the emigrants from Slaveholding States.

The New Orleans mail as late as due is to hand. The papers received by it say that the accounts of the crops in Texas were favorable. In Baton Rouge Parish the "borer" was doing serious damage to the young sugar cane.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

The Administration has undertaken resolutely to grapple with the Utah question, and to master the difficulty by a combination of prudence with decision. They have settled upon a line of policy in regard to the subject, and it is one that may possibly be crowned with success, though it falls far short, in its aim, of the extirpation of the Mormons as a community, or the suppression of their religious practices and abuses.

King BRIGHAM will soon be dethroned, so far as his tenure of power depends upon Uncle Sam. He has held over for three years, since the expiration of his term of office, because the Government has not superseded him. This he has a right to do, under the law establishing the Territory.

BRIGHAM has been busily engaged, for some time, in preparing for a brush with the federal authorities, and for anticipated disaffection and revolt on the part of a considerable portion of the Mormon community. He has even, according to statements of Judge DRUMMOND and others, secured for himself a strong position further West, to which he can, in an emergency withdraw, with his treasure and his steadfast followers.

A writer in the *States* of this evening, who, as I learn, is probably Judge DRUMMOND, after stating recent occurrences in Utah, says: "To-day the Federal Government is without law, and recognition in the Territory of Utah. BRIGHAM is King of his people and country."

He proceeds to state, very strongly, what he considers the legitimate points in issue. That the irregularities of the Mormon faith are subjects of municipal regulation, and judicial action, and are above executive control, he admits; but he asserts that BRIGHAM YOUNG is guilty of treason against the Government of the United States, and that Utah is in a state of rebellion. These are the issues to be met by the United States. The question is, whether BRIGHAM is to be arrested and tried for treason. This is to be decided upon, I presume, by the facts already made known to the Government.

The President had determined, it is believed, that the authority of the United States in Utah shall be maintained, and that the laws shall be executed. But whether he will apply this principle of action to the future, or make it retrospective, is not yet known. Perhaps it may be deemed expedient to grant an amnesty in regard to all past political offences. But murder and robbery are offences which cannot be overlooked, and Mormon malefactors will be brought to condign punishment, whenever the authority of the laws and the due administration of justice shall be reestablished. Conviction and punishment, through the verdict of a Jury, will not, however, be easily secured while the Mormon jurors are oath-bound to protect their own brother-saints.

An attempt to bring BRIGHAM YOUNG to punishment for treason, will produce a very grave issue, and one that the United States is not prepared to meet. It would unite the whole Mormon community in open hostility to the United States, and the Federal officers would be again expelled from the Territory. Even Federal troops would stand but little better chance unless in very large numbers, and well provided for the hazards of a long war.

Judge DRUMMOND advises that this nest of vipers be crushed at once. "Every day," he says, "adds to their numbers, and, if unmolested for three years longer, they will increase to more than a million, and be capable of arming a hundred thousand men."

I hardly believe that the Administration is prepared for an attempt to crush out Mormonism and the Mormons. Their preparations for such an effort are very inadequate to the end.

Arrangements are made for sending out twenty-five hundred troops to Utah, and for increasing their numbers to over three thousand. This force is large enough for the object anticipated by Government, but not for those proposed by Judge DRUMMOND.

The policy of Mr. BUCHANAN will be to maintain the Federal authorities in the execution of the law. This purpose he has avowed!

Col. CUMMING, late of Utah, was offered the office of Governor of that Territory, three weeks ago, and promptly declined it. Meanwhile, it was offered to another person. Indeed, two or three persons have been consulted as to their willingness to accept the hazardous and thankless position. The pay is small—twenty-five hundred dollars a year—ridiculously small. But it has been suggested that the President will consider that the importance of the service, at the present crisis, will justify him in employing the contingent fund.

I do not think, from what I learn, that the President has yet pitched upon a proper man for the office of governor of Utah, and it is to be hoped that all will decline, till he lights upon a suitable man. To

and one he must go outside of the Diplomatic office-holders and seekers.

I notice a dispatch in some papers asserting that the British Minister has not contradicted the report of the cession of the Island in Panama Bay to England. The author of the dispatch volunteered to say more than he knows. The only intelligent opinion that prevails here on this subject is founded upon the explanations which Lord MALMESBURY, in his capacity as Minister, has made to many persons, official and unofficial. He has stated that, as Minister to the United States, he has entire and exclusive control over the naval and diplomatic operations of his country in Central America, and that no such cession of her been talked of has been made.

Previous to this denial, the report gave much uneasiness in some quarters. Still, it was not considered that it needed confirmation. THE NEW-YORK ATLAS credited it, and approved of it. Many presses believed it and muttered Monroe thunder against it.

The telegraphist gratuitously states that Lord MALMESBURY was not interrogated upon the subject. He is right as to that, no doubt. No official correspondence has occurred in regard to it, and none was necessary, especially after the explanations given by Lord MALMESBURY. X. Y. Z.

Movements of Gen. Walker.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 8.

The steamer *Woodcock*, with General WALKER and suite on board, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. There was no public demonstration, and there is apparently none in perspective. They leave for Cincinnati to-morrow at noon, by the mail boat.

The weather is very hot, the thermometer marking 90° in the shade.

The Pennsylvania Public Works.

HARRISBURG, Monday, June 8.

In the Supreme Court, an injunction has been presented by the Canal Commissioners against the sale of the main line of public works. It was ordered that the complainants have leave to move the Court in banc, on Friday next, for a preliminary injunction according to the prayer of the bill.

The American Division of the Sons of Temperance.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 8.

The American Division of the Sons of Temperance were publicly received at Howard Hall this afternoon, by Governor DYER and Mayor BARNES. The Division comprises representatives from nearly every State.

Fire in Reading, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, June 8.

A fire in Reading last night destroyed CARTER's Steam Cabinet Manufactory. The loss is $25,000 and the insurance $10,000.

NICARAGUA.

Walker's Surrender—Capt. Davis' Report.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. MARYS, AT SEA, May 13, 1857.

SIR: At the latest date of my last dispatch I had the honor to say that I was then waiting for a favorable moment, when, by a timely and effectual interposition of my good offices, I might hope to engage the contending parties to bring their affairs to a peaceful issue. The information brought by Lieut. McCORKLE, who returned on the 29th ult., determined me to go to Rivas the next day.

I reached Gen. MORA's camp on the afternoon of the 30th, accompanied by Dr. J. WINTHROP TAYLOR, the Surgeon of this ship, and by my coxswain and another of my signalmen.

After half-an-hour's conference with Gen. MORA, I exchanged several notes with Gen. WALKER, which are transmitted herewith, (copies of which have already appeared in the TIMES,) numbered from 1 to 6.

Three interviews took place between Gen. HERNSDEN and Col. WAYRES, representing Gen. WALKER, and myself, assisted by Dr. TAYLOR. At the last of them, on the morning of the 1st inst., the agreement—a copy of which accompanying this is numbered 7—received my own signature and the signatures of the other gentlemen present, and having been returned to Rivas was brought back by Col. WAYRES signed by Gen. WALKER.

Gen. MORA then addressed to me the communication marked No. 8.

At 4 o'clock I entered Rivas in company with Gen. ZAVALA and his staff, who attended Gen. WALKER and his staff to San Juan del Sur, where the latter embarked on board the *St. Mary's*.

In Rivas the American troops—about two hundred and forty in number—were drawn up in the plaza, and the agreement was read to them in general orders, and they were transferred by Gen. HERNSDEN to my charge. Having no Lieutenant with me, I requested Dr. TAYLOR to direct their movements and accompany them to Virgin Bay in the morning, which service, though entirely extra professional, he did me the favor to accept most cheerfully; he executed it with perfect intelligence.

General CARAS having entered to take possession, I turned over to him the place of Rivas, by means of the note (the original of which is in Spanish) numbered nine; after which Gen. HERNSDEN and myself went to San Juan.

On the 3d instant, having exerted myself in vain to persuade General WALKER to place the schooner *Granada* in my keeping, I gave Lieutenant MAURY the order, numbered 10. Finally, however, when the preparations for the forcible seizure of the schooner were completed she was delivered up to the United States by the accompanying order of Gen. WALKER, No. 11.

The duty of conducting the Americans from Virgin Bay through the province of Guanacaste to Punta Arenas, and thence by steamer to Panama, was assigned to Lieutenant McCORKLE by the accompanying order, numbered 12.

On the evening of the 3d inst. I went to Virgin Bay, where I found most of the officers and men in good spirits and behaving exceedingly well. Lieutenant McCORKLE had already begun to regulate the supplies and divide the people into messes—the company organization being lost. In this he was ably assisted by several officers, whose amiable conduct under these difficult circumstances commanded my respect and grateful acknowledgments. The troops embarked for Tortuga on the morning of the 4th inst.

On the morning of the 8d inst. I crossed over to Rivas, where I visited the hospital, and the sick and wounded Americans in town. Your special attention will be invited to this subject in a separate communication.

The accompanying letter from Gen. MORA, numbered 13, was handed to me here.

The schooner *Granada*, of San José, was transferred to the authorities of Nicaragua by the accompanying letters, numbered 14 and 15; the former of which explains concisely my reason for this manner of proceeding.

As soon as certain information was received of the departure of Col. LOCKRIDGE from the river San Juan, it became apparent that General WALKER, now deprived of all possibility of receiving reinforcements, and rapidly consuming his mules and horses, must either succumb to the superior force of the enemy or try his fortune in a change of place. It was the opinion of those who had better means of judging than myself that one month ago he could have passed the enemy's lines, and maintained himself in the open country. Since that time desertions had become so numerous and frequent, not only diminishing his army in numbers, but demoralizing it in character, that towards the end of April the only resort left to General WALKER was to cut his way down to the coast and take refuge, if possible, on board the schooner *Granada*. Here again I am citing the opinion of his friends. According to the best intelligence such an attempt would have been the last effort of despair, and would have terminated fatally in less than five miles from Rivas.

The time had, therefore, arrived for determining on the course to be pursued in the each anticipated in your first letter of instructions of January 19: that is, "In the event of the expulsion of WALKER and his forces from Nicaragua by the allied armies, and of his departure to adjacent territory in Central America for the purpose of hostile and aggressive operations."

When I considered that, under these circumstances, the *Granada* would be destitute of a legal commission from any recognized government, or from any party then actually existing; that she was no longer acting under the authority of a sovereign State, or even of a distinct and separate government in such State, the party which had hitherto been deemed a belligerent nation having lost its footing in the country; and that, as I well knew she would be under the necessity of procuring by violence the indispensable means of subsistence, I could not bring myself to consent that the *Granada* thus characterized should pass from under my guns out upon the high seas. Accordingly, on leaving the ship for Rivas on the 30th April, I handed Lieutenant MAURY the memorandum of instructions numbered 16; and in conference with General HERNSDEN and Colonel WAYRES I made known to these gentlemen my decision.

During all the transactions related in the report, my intercourse with General MORA, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, was intimate. * * *

I am very conscious that in these novel and unusual occurrence I may have often to ask for my conduct the kind and candid construction of the Department. Feeling secure in the enjoyment of its favorable disposition while engaged in the performance of my duty, I should not allude to it here, but that Gen. WALKER has indulged in imputations against myself and the three senior Lieutenants of this ship, of conduct not only improper but base, unbecoming our honor.

Knowing whatever unwilling mistakes of judgment we may have committed, that we have never wavered in our integrity or relaxed in our zeal to serve our country, we reflect with satisfaction upon the defence afforded us by the friendship and promotion of the Department at all times, but never more than when we are absent on the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, Commander.

Commodore WM. MERVINE, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific Ocean, Panama, New-Granada.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of a young woman named MYERS, residing in Eighty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue, whose death was caused by burns. It appeared that the deceased was kindling a fire, and in order to make it burn quicker, poured on some coal oil, when an explosion followed and set her clothes on fire. She ran screaming into the street, where her clothes were torn off by a policeman, but the injuries received were so great as to prevent recovery.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Brigham Young's Departure on his Excursion to the North—Mormon Missionaries Setting Forth—Mormonism Progressing.

From the Deseret News, Great Salt Lake City, April 29.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, Governor YOUNG, accompanied by Presidents KIMBALL and WELLS, and many others from this city and the settlements South, who availed themselves of the invitation to participate in the pleasure of a tour through the northern counties, and thence to the settlement on Salmon river, in Oregon Territory, left the city on Friday last, expecting to be gone some four or five weeks.

The arduous duties that continually devolve upon him while at home, and upon those associated with him in the management of the affairs of the church and of the Territory, induced him to seek a short release from the cares of business to refresh and invigorate his body; and knowing that the object desired could not be attained otherwise than to absent himself for a season from the scene of his labors, he resolved on making this tour, and invited those of the citizens that could leave their business without inconvenience, and would like a little pastime of this sort, to share with him in its enjoyment. How many went from the city we do not know, but some thirty of forty carriages, and many on horseback, all well provided with the necessary means of subsistence and defence, left in the course of the forenoon, and no doubt the company will be greatly increased from the cities and settlements north.

A respectable corps of scientific gentlemen have gone with the company, with the necessary instruments for taking observations in the mountains and other places through which they expect to pass, but if they acquire much knowledge of that kind, they will have to be very expert if they keep up with the company, unless His Excellency should travel with less speed than usual. We shall probably hear from the company before leaving the most northern settlements, after which nothing further may be expected until their return.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

Early on Thursday, April 23d, those that had been selected at the Conference for missions, that were to cross the plains on the way to their various fields of labor in the States, in the British North American Provinces, in Europe, Africa, and other parts of the world, commenced assembling on the Temple Block, preparatory to starting off together, according to previous arrangement, with their hand-carts, the means of conveyance adopted, instead of horses, mules and oxen, as heretofore. Most of the carts were fitted up for the trip, with names and mottos beautifully painted on some of them, to suit the taste and fancy of the owner, and which will no doubt greatly add to the pleasure that will be derived from rolling them up and down the mountains, and across the plains that intervene between this and the frontiers of Iowa and Missouri.

After assembling they were briefly addressed by President O. HYDE, and by others of the Twelve, who exhorted them to faithfulness and diligence, not only while crossing the plains, but in preaching the Gospel to the people and nations to whom they were sent, that they might reap a rich reward, and return rejoicing when their several missions were ended, and that they might enjoy the blessings of peace and the consolations of the Holy Spirit continually.

All things being ready, at 9¾ o'clock A. M., the company started off in regular order, with as much apparent cheerfulness and unconcern as though they were going to return in the evening, whereas many of them will be gone for years, and all will probably have to pass through trials, and endure hardships, of which the toiling of their hand-carts across the plains will be among the least.

The company consisted of seventy-four men, with some twenty-five hand-carts, and was made up of individuals of nearly every imaginable occupation and pursuit of life. Farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, merchants and clerks—some Americans, some English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, and of other nations, were to be seen in the company, which made it an unusually interesting sight. To see such a variety of men, some of them young, some in the prime, and some past the meridian of life, leave their avocations at a moment's notice and go forth in that way to proclaim the gospel of salvation to the nations that have been wandering in darkness bespeaks a devotion to the principles of eternal truth not often seen, and would open the eyes of the religious world to their true condition, if they were not so sound asleep that they cannot be awoke from their slumbers. It would cost any missionary society, either in the United States or in England, several hundred thousand dollars to send out as many missionaries as went in this company, and they are only a tithing of those that have gone and will be sent this year from Utah; and where could a man be found, excepting among the Latter Day Saints, that could, without purse or scrip, be induced to take his blankets and provisions on a hand cart and haul it a thousand miles under like circumstances, before he could avail himself of any other means of conveyance? If any one knows let him speak out.

The company will probably make the trip to the Missouri River in about 40 days, where they will separate, and each pursue the remainder of his journey to the place of destination, as will best suit his convenience, with as little delay as circumstances will permit.

REORGANIZATION OF MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS NAUVOO LEGION, G. S. L. CITY, March 27, 1857.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

1. Published herewith is the system of regulations prepared by the Board of Officers, appointed by and associated with me, by virtue of legislative authority. The Board, having completed their task, is discharged with my sincere thanks on behalf of the forces heretofore under my command.

2. I cannot but congratulate the Legion on the prospects of an organization, founded upon a system which must at once strike all as being more congenial because of its perfection and simplicity than anything heretofore presented. To all who are truly interested in the development and growth of our Territory, it will advocate its own claims to their attention and support. Owing to the pacific policy of Governor YOUNG, calls for active service have been few and on a small scale, yet our past experience with the aborigines of the soil has taught us the necessity of being always ready. Pompous displays in frequent musters are no evidence of strength and efficiency. Arms and ammunition ever at hand are the stronger arguments. We should aim, as much as possible, to substitute the useful for the artificial, where but one can be had. As the negligence of one man may endanger the safety of all, so let us approach our new organization that negligence may not escape its due censure and punishment.

3. The 6th of April next is the day appointed by His Excellency the Governor, for the election of a lieutenant general. Until the result of that election is known, no particular steps will be taken in the adoption of our new system. It is presumed that, as one object is to simplify our discipline, as little confusion as necessary will be created in making the necessary changes from our present organization. To the advancement of the public good, I trust that where it is necessary no officer now holding a commission will hesitate to sacrifice his individual feelings by retiring from a position which may be no longer tenable, or which another might be more capable of filling.

4. I embrace with pleasure the present opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the hearty cooperation of the men and officers with whom I have been associated in the legion; and more especially to those who have been ready, at all times, unhesitatingly to answer my calls by engaging in the defence of our frontier settlements against a brave and subtle enemy. Under the blessings of the Almighty their energetic responses have resulted in a present general peace, and terms of friendship with our uncivilized neighbors. As the good never wish for war, and the wise are always ready for it, let us continually seek that our weapons may be made bright and ready by our industry, and preserved so by a continued peace.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Lieutenant General.

On Monday, April 20, a district muster was held in Great Salt Lake City, and an election of officers to command the first division of the Legion, and the several corps to be organized in Great Salt Lake military district, according to the new system of regulations, which resulted in the election of the following, to wit:—GEORGE D. GRANT, Major-General and Commandant of Great Salt Lake Military District; Wm. H. Kimball, Brigadier-General 1st Brigade; Franklin D. Richards, Brigadier-General 2d Brigade; Robt. T. Burton, Colonel 1st Regiment of Cavalry; Jesse P. Harmon, Colonel 1st Regiment of Infantry; Thomas Callister, Colonel 2d Regiment of Infantry; David J. Ross, Colonel 3d Regiment of Infantry; Lott Smith, Major of 1st Battalion of Cavalry; John D. T. McAllister, Major of 2d Battalion of Cavalry. Also, Jonathan Pugmire, Jr., A. H. Raleigh, John Sharp, Seth M. Blair, Harrison Burgess, Daniel D. McArthur, Franklin B. Woolley, Robert Smith, Frederick Kesler and David Pettegrew were elected Majors, but of what Corps we have not been informed.

With most of the officers elect, the public are well acquainted, and the services they have rendered in the defence of their country, and especially in the defence of the people of this Territory, will long be remembered and duly appreciated. Those who have not seen much active service, nor had the opportunity of displaying that military talent they unquestionably possess, or they would not have been selected for commanders of such brave and warlike men as compose the militia of Utah Territory, may yet have the privilege, should they desire it, if they live to the common age of man. Several of them, being quite young, will have ample time to cultivate those principles so essential to the success of military men; and if such cannot become men of renown, who can?

The object of organizing anew the military forces of the Territory seems to be the attainment of a more perfect and simple organization than heretofore. How far success has or will crown the efforts of those engaged in this military reform remains to be seen; but in this age of change, if the system adopted does not sooner or later give place to one more perfect, there will certainly be one new thing under the sun.

ELECTION OF GREAT SALT LAKE CITY COUNCIL.

The election for Mayor, five Aldermen and nine Councilors, came off on the 6th of April at the Council House; Bishop Edward Hunter, Colonels L. W. Hardy and J. C. Little were moderators of election; and the following named gentlemen were unanimously returned by the voice of the people: For Mayor—A. O. SMOOT. Aldermen—Jesse P. Harmon, First Municipal Ward; Abraham Hoagland, Second do.; A. H. Raleigh, Third do.; William Snow, Fourth do.; Edward Ellsworth, Sugar House District. Councilors—Reed Fullmer, William G. Perkins, Harrison Burgess, Joseph Horn, Seth Taft, Elijah F. Sheets, Samuel W. Richards, Nathan Davis, Nathaniel V. Jones.

PROGRESS OF MORMONISM.

During the last eight or ten days the streets of the city have teemed with life and activity to an unusual extent. The military parade and election on the 20th; the arrival and departure of the men and teams belonging to the "Express and Carrying Company" that were on their way out to make stations between Forts Bridger and Laramie during Tuesday, the 21st, and the two following days; the departure of the missionaries and of Gov. YOUNG and his party, in addition to the common business movements and transactions of the citizens, made things appear lively and interesting to every beholder, showing conclusively that Mormonism can yet still going ahead, and that the backing out of a few faint hearted, irresolute and corrupt persons had not impeded its progress in the least. The only difference is, the car runs a little faster after being divested of some of the useless rubbish that was aboard, and its speed will be still further increased after a few more passengers quietly step off.

All is now peace and quietness, and no great stir is anticipated till the arrival and departure of the mails create the usual excitement among the people. The California mail is expected on or before the 1st day of May, and the Eastern between the 1st and 10th, the arrival of which will set nearly every one in motion, expecting to hear some interesting news from the States, or some other part of the world; the presumption is, however, that nine out of ten will be disappointed.

The Eastern mail will leave punctually on the 2d, and the California on 5th of May, and therefore it is confidently believed that their arrival in contract time may be depended upon. If the expectations of the public are realized, there will be a great change in postal facilities which has long been looked for, and much needed in this Territory.

The weather continues cool and dry, and the amount of water that has fallen of late has been so little that with all the scientific knowledge and mechanical skill of the Superintendent of Meteorological Observations, he has not been able to measure it. The ground is becoming exceedingly dry, and unless we have rain soon, of which there is but little prospect, there will not be much feed for stock on the ranges during the Summer; but there is plenty of snow in the mountains to water the fields of the husbandman, if properly used and distributed; and with the blessings of the Almighty who giveth the increase, a plentiful harvest may be expected.

During the absence of the First Presidency, and many of the principal men of the city, a strict observance of the eleventh commandment by all, will insure perfect peace and tranquility, and everything will move along in its own proper channel as heretofore, without any material effort being made to keep things right side up.

The Death of the Mormon Elder Pratt.

A PASSIONATE LETTER FROM MRS. MCLEAN, PRATT'S PARAMOUR—SHE DEFENDS PRATT AND DENOUNCES HER HUSBAND—AND INDULGES IN POETICAL RHAPSODIES.

From the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer.

VAN BUREN, Monday, May 18, 1857.

Mr. EDITOR: Having read the editorial in your paper headed "Tragical," and finding several important points in the account incorrect, I beg to be heard by this community, and the world, being yet a living witness for both the living and the dead.

For the sake of the innocent and his brethren—for the sake of aged parents and all my kindred—for the sake of my children and myself, and for the sake of truth, I thank God that I yet live.

In the first place, the article alluded to says that "Mrs. MCLEAN was induced to embrace the Mormon faith by Mr. PRATT." *This is false*, for Mr. MCLEAN knows that the first Mormon sermon I heard in California, himself and my brother, J. J. MCCOMB, were present, and they knew that it was at least two years before Mr. PRATT made his appearance in San Francisco; and they knew that from the time I heard the first sermon I never spoke except in defence of the Mormons and their faith; and they knew that I sought diligently for my husband's consent to be baptized into the Church of the Saints, and finally obtained it in writing, and was baptized before P. P. PRATT made his appearance. These are facts which the certificate in MCLEAN's own writing and the daily papers in San Francisco, announcing Mr. PRATT's arrival, can be brought to prove that my baptism and confirmation in the Church of the Saints was anterior to the arrival of P. P. PRATT in that State.

I will here state a fact which has never, to my knowledge, been published. I took my children to the school room, (with the permission of the teacher,) and in an omnibus repaired to the place where there was water, and in the presence of several witnesses, they were (that is, the two boys) baptized by P. P. PRATT, for the remission of sins, and by the laying on of his hands they were confirmed members of the Church of "Latter Day Saints." If any condemn this act, let them also condemn every woman who refuses to go to perdition with her children, just because her husband makes this choice!

Again, your article represents Mrs. MCLEAN as eloping from San Francisco to Utah with PRATT, and after her elopement her parents wrote for the children to be sent to them. This is also false, and my father, J. S. MCCOMB, if yet living, is a witness, with our neighbors in both places, and the children were sent from me in California to him in New-Orleans, and that on a ship

Where there was not one voice or face,
That they had ever heard or seen in other place.

In November, 1851, I embraced the Mormon faith; and in January, 1856, my children were, on account of my faith, sent from San Francisco to New-Orleans, and this without my having the slightest intimation of it until they were far upon the sea. In the morning, as was our custom as soon as their father left, (generally about 9 o'clock,) the dear children clapped their hands and said, "Now, Ma, we can have a good time, Pa's gone; we can sing and pray as much as we wish!" And they did pray that morning as I had never known an infant to pray! They kissed me and said, "Good morning, mother dear," about 10 o'clock and started for school. At 8 o'clock I looked for their return; I raised the curtain, I opened the door to look if ALBERT and ANNIE were coming, but, oh! my soul, they never came!

At 4 o'clock their father came to inform me that they were on their way to New-Orleans. Said, "I put them on board the *Sierra Nevada* at 10 o'clock this morning, and now they are where you and the cursed Mormons can never see them again!"

That night he locked all the doors, locked me in a room, took all the keys to his room and locked the door. Can any one conceive of that desolation! My cries disturbed him, and about two o'clock he unlocked the door of the room where I was.

In the morning I went from room to room, I ran in the street and called FITZROY, ALBERT, ANNIE. But no child answered.

I heard they footsteps under the window, I ran and said "My children!" But they were not mine. My brother, E. G. MCCOMB, said I should go by the next steamer to my children, but MCLEAN said he would have nothing to do with it.

A merchant in San Francisco told me he would give me $200, and he would insure that in his neighborhood of merchants I could raise in one hour all the means I would need to go to my children. After this MCLEAN boasted that I was in his power, and he would see whether I could go or not. I told him the propositions that had been made to me. He said he would have me in the Insane Asylum in twenty four hours. This, however, he never attempted only in words.

Two weeks after the departure of the children, he *fitted me out and put me on board a steamer for New Orleans, via Nicaragua, giving the officers strict* charge concerning me, to lock me up if I began to rave.

Two weeks after the arrival of the children at my father's, I appeared before them.

I remained there three months, oppressed on all sides, being closely guarded, lest I should *walk, talk, pray or sleep with my own precious children.*

Under these circumstances my health declined, and I felt that I could not long survive so great a conflict of feeling, particularly in that enervating climate.

In this desperate state of feeling I once succeeded in getting my lambs away, and kept them secreted four days, but failed to get away from the city. My father then pledged himself to change his treatment to me; he said I should have a room and have my children with me, and they should go and come with me, provided I would promise not to take them away from the city without his consent. With this understanding I returned to my father's house. But my health grew worse and worse, and it appeared I could not survive a Summer in New-Orleans.

I then consulted my father about leaving, told him I wished to go to Salt Lake, and he said if I would not attempt to take the children he would assist me all he could.

In a few days I was on board a steamer (the *Mayflower*) for St. Louis, and from thence I went on board a small steamer (the *Alma*) on the Missouri River to Atchison, Kansas Territory, where I found the Mormon Emigration.

I engaged to cook for a mess of ten persons to defray my expenses, and thus I journeyed across the plains to Salt Lake City.

I remained just one year, leaving on the anniversary of the day (11th September, 1856) I arrived.

While there I taught school, in which I taught ten of P. P. PRATT's children and boarded in his family seven months. The remaining four months I taught Governor YOUNG's family school and boarded in his house.

On the 11th of last September I left in a company of missionaries, consisting of about twenty elders and twelve females. I travelled in a carriage with two elders and one lady, making four of us. I furnished my own provisions and cooked for the other three, for the privilege of riding.

At St. Louis I borrowed $100 of church funds and proceeded to New Orleans. It was my intention when I left Salt Lake to go to my children, *and get them if I could.*

That I have done what I could, *and all I could, I call heaven and earth to witness.*

I got on board the steam cars with my children at my father's on Saturday at 12 o'clock, to go on business to New Orleans, a distance of five or six miles.

In front of the St. Charles I hired a carriage for five hours, expecting to leave on a steamer for Galveston, TEXAS, the next morning at 6 o'clock, but to my great discomfiture, there was no steamer to leave before Thursday. I stayed with my children that night, Sunday and Sunday night, at the United States Hotel, kept by Mrs. SMITH.

On Monday morning, not deeming it safe to stay at a public house, I took an omnibus, leaving my children at the hotel. I rode till the omnibus stopped, far down in the third municipality, inquired in a Dutch grocery for a [illegible] and the old lady pointed across the [illegible] a woman with plain sewing in her hand [illegible] was so plain looking, or [illegible] ignorant that I thought she was not likely to have visitors often. She said her husband worked on a row boat, and would not be at home till Thursday night.

We stayed at this woman's house four days. She gave us her best bed, loaned us her cooking utensils, and gave me wood to cook with, and then helped to carry our little trunk to the omnibus. But she never asked us where we came from nor where we were going, which I think very remarkable for one of her sex.

At 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, 18th of December, 1856, we were on board the Atlantic, bound for Texas. I could not obtain a state-room, although I sent on Tuesday to the agent; they were all taken. The captain, however, was kind to us, and let us occupy his room, and sent us the best of everything.

At Galveston we took a little steamer, Capt. FRENCH, commander, for Harrisburg, where we stopped all night at a hotel kept by Capt. ARMSTRONG and a mulatto took the cars for Houston. Two miles from Houston we found a home at the house of Mr. WM. GAMBLE, who is a man of no religion, lives well, has plenty of servants and no children. His wife was like a mother to us. The three first weeks I made a change of clothing and then sought for something to do. Found employment in a dress-making establishment, Mrs. STARKEY's, where I worked five weeks, spending two days with my children, Sunday to rest and Monday to wash and mend. On the 4th of March I left Houston with Capt. ARMSTRONG, Mr. STARSFIELD and JAMES GAMBLE, (the latter being a Mormon elder) to journey to Bliss county where the mormon emigration was fitting out for a trip across the plains.

Through a letter from Houston I was apprised that MCLEAN was in pursuit of me; and to avoid trouble, and perhaps bloodshed in the company, I took passage with a man by the name of CLARK, who is not a Mormon. He had a wife and three children, a poor wagon and three yoke of good oxen.

With these people I was journeying when MCLEAN and party met us. The scenes that have been in progress from that day to this are before the public. It is well known that I have been arrested upon a false oath, and dragged by civil and military officers before an excited populace, and the Court, as a prisoner, only to be coolly told that I might retire, nothing being found against me.

In behalf of the dead I have to testify, that whatever relation existed between us was of my own seeking. When he kept house with his wife, ELIZABETH, in San Francisco, I often sought his society, and if any censure me, let them censure me for this strongest impulse of my nature, which have ever prompted me to seek light and truth, despite the difficulties that might intervene between me and the object of my search.

This man was a fountain of light and intelligence, at which thousands might drink, and yet the stream flowed clear, pure and free.

I am willing to acknowledge that I have often sought his door at the dawn of day, when his wife was sick, to take some *meat, bread and fruit*, upon which they might subsist until the following morning.

Do any blame him for being poor! Let them lay the blame upon him who required his disciples to go with the everlasting Gospel to the nations, without purse or scrip, or even two coats.

Neither do I deny that I much desired, from time to time, to have him entertained at our house, even as I gladly entertained my husband's brethren. We had unoccupied rooms and beds, and a profusion of the good things of life, while he was poor and a stranger, and as unpopular as a certain Nazarine who once pilgrimised through the land of Judea, and could not find a place to lay his head. Upon the same principle that I was deprived this privilege, Mary and Martha would have been punished for bathing the feet of their Lord, and running to meet him when he returned from a mission.

I also confess that, when a company of Saints were preparing to leave California with P. P. PRATT, I greatly desired to be one of the number, and went so far as to ask my Father in Heaven to provide a way by which I might escape my oppression, and go with the people of my choice. If this be not right, then there is a mistake in the ancient saying: "Come with me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest!"

Six pistol balls could not avail
To make his holy visage pale;
But the fierce and deadly knife
Pierced his heart and claimed his life.

Oh! PARLEY dear, we love you well,
Yes, more than mortal tongues can tell;
And we know you'll come again—
With us to live, with Christ to reign.

Oh! God of Israel, let the cry
Of PARLEY's blood come up on high,
And let his wounds before thee plead
For wrath on him who did the deed.

I am free to declare, before angels and men, that PARLEY P. PRATT was innocent of the charges made against him.

If the deeds of men were registered upon their faces, it would be known and read of all men that H. H. MCLEAN drove me from him; and that he by his own acts blighted and consigned to eternal death all the delicate ties that existed between us, and that before Mormonism crossed our pathway.

I also confess that when I got to Salt Lake alone, and knew of no one that I had ever seen but Mr. PRATT and his wife, ELIZABETH, I sought for their house, and asked if they would let me stay a few days to rest, and look round and see what I could do for a living. They said, stay just as long as you please, and it turned out as before stated. I also confess that it was a source of pleasure to me when I heard that he would be in the company in which I had engaged to come.

I do not deny that I washed his feet, combed his hair, and often walked, that he might ride. Neither do I deny visiting with him a number of families in St. Louis, who thought it it a greater honor to entertain him than they would to entertain any king or potentate living upon the earth.

I also state that it pained me to see him in chains, and fain would I have bathed his wrist where the cursed iron chafed his skin.

But this was nothing to what I was yet to see! Have I not *seen his heart's blood dropping from the wound of the deadly knife!*

That I would fain have been separated from him while yet living in New-Orleans, I will name as living witnesses, my father, J. S. MCCOMB, and my brothers, E. G. and J. J. MCCOMB, and Mr. JOHN MCDOUGAL. These all know that I sought their counsel while living in New-Orleans, to know whether I must continue to endure the degrading influence of a man who would continue to slip at the slip gap and thereby unfit himself for the society of his family.

That my statements are correct in reference to our separation in California, I will name as witnesses Captain THOMAS GRAY and family, Mr. SAMUEL WEBB and family, and my neighbors and friends in general in the city of San Francisco.

That Mr. MCLEAN put me by violence into the street at night, and locked the door against me, Captain GRAY and Dr. BURR are witnesses; and I presume MCLEAN himself would not deny that I then declared that I would *no more be his wife*, however many years I might be compelled to appear as such *for the sake of my children.*

I presume that MCLEAN would lay it as a complaint against me *that I never afterwards came to his bed!*

I would appeal to every man and woman of refined sensibility to know whether a virtuous woman and faithful mother is so humble a thing that she should come again to the bosom of a man who had by violence thrust her from him, and exposed her to insult and injury in the streets of a wicked city. Whoever takes the affirmative differs from the writer of this.

E. J. MCCOMB, once E. J. MCLEAN.

An American Jenkins in Paris.

To the Editor of Galignani's Messenger.

I read in the *Messenger* of Monday last a correspondence between Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, and certain gentlemen from the Northern and Eastern States of the American Union, styling themselves "the American merchants residing in Paris," and in that quality inviting him to a public dinner. Whatever the ostensible motive of this "demonstration," it "possesses an import" which is rendered unmistakable by Mr. SUMNER's own interpretation of it; and this fully discloses the animus and aim of this "distinguished statesman and orator's" mission to Europe. That mission, certainly "without any diplomatic privilege," but, peradventure, not without perquisites, is to initiate and, if the exigencies of the cotton market and manufacture do not forbid it, to organise a systematic agitation in this and the British capital against the Southern States of the confederacy, and that "peculiar institution" of theirs so tenderly nursed of yore and transmitted to them by dear old Mother England, and which, in very modern times, has been not less cherished and sustained by the "enterprise and activity," on the coast of Africa, by some of her Puritanical progeny in the new world. Under these circumstances can any such subdolous plea as that put forward excuse these "American merchants" for lending themselves to such agencies and influences? If they were sordid and self-seeking adventurers in pursuit of political capital rather than the honorable rewards of a liberal and enlightened trade, one could understand, or rather would not marvel at, this pseudo patriotic partizanship—this unfraternal display of their sectional colors in a foreign land. But are those "industrious workmen" in Mr. SUMNER's "mighty loom" warranted in assuming so comprehensive a designation as that of "the American merchants residing in Paris?" I hear not, and that many "good men and true," quite as considerable as themselves, and not less creditable "representatives of their country on a foreign mission," albeit more modest and less avid of distinction, have deemed it "wisest, discreetest, virtuousest, best," not to present themselves upon this "Paris platform," and to enact no part in this notable *coup de théâtre*. For the rest I do not perceive what there has been in the police economical views of the senator in question which entitles him *par excellence* to the "admiration and regard" of the American merchant anywhere, seeing that his sometime potent voice was exerted in support of a highly protective tariff, imposing grievous restraints and drawbacks upon that "beneficent commerce" which the "Southern barbarians" would have emancipated and made as free as the winds that waft it. Now, these gentlemen will, I hope, excuse me for asking them how long Mr. SUMNER's colossal loom could preserve its *locus standi* at Lowell or Manchester, or they and it be kept in function, if it were not for that plant which his policy would blight, but whose fruit is feeding them and millions of mouths, while doing, at the same time, far more than his olive-branch, to secure the blessings of peace among the nations. You see, then, Sir, that it is due to the American mechanics, and others who have not been parties to this "demonstration," to make that fact publicly known. To this end it is that just that the dinner should report it, and so oblige many citizens from "many States" of the great "Republic," but in an especial manner one of the Republics of them, who remain, &c., &c.

FRANCIS P. GORDIN, (of Virginia.)

PARIS, Thursday, May 7, 1857.

Marine Disasters.

A letter to ELWOOD WALCOTT, Esq., describes the situation of the steamship *Omeodee*:—

QUEBEC, Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

I beg to inform you, in reference to the position of the steamship *Omeodee*, now lying aground on half-tide rock, opposite the Pillars, from all the information I have been able to collect, which so far is very imperfect, the vessel appears to have received a good deal of damage to the fore part of her keel and fore foot, having gone on at considerable speed and at high water. When the tide is out her beacons are quite dry; her forward compartment fills and empties with the ebb and flow of the tide. We have no positive information as to the other compartments, but great fears are entertained that they are likewise full of water. Every possible assistance was sent to her with dispatch, and as she is not in a very exposed position, hopes are entertained that she will be got off.

A NEW WAREHOUSE CHANGING HANDS.—Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE, during the last few days, have been in negotiation for the sale of their elegant marble warehouse at the corner of Pearl-street and Broadway. A conditional offer has been made them, and will probably be accepted. Their price is $500,000. It is understood that the parties proposing to buy desire the building for other than dry-goods purposes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULWER'S NEW NOVEL.

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT," the new Story by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart., is commenced in this week's HARPER'S WEEKLY, by arrangement with the Author, and will be continued till completion.

"*Harper's Weekly* now stands at the head of the American Weeklies. It combines the usefulness of the *Illustrated London News* with high literary excellence and an endless store of Amusement. In this respect, it is unique in the world. It has published the best illustrations, the best stories, the two best poems, and is now publishing the best novel, that have been presented to the American public this year."

The Proprietors of HARPER'S WEEKLY beg to say, that they will spare no labor or expense to make each succeeding number of the Weekly better than the last

TERMS—*Five Cents* a number; $2.50 a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 466 BROADWAY, near Grand st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until far, that notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broad way, at No. 261, corner of Murray st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for Banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation Bank lock, and Gryzier's patent letter lock, without key. S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., and
No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Renewal of the Wilder Patent.

The public are respectfully informed that, notwithstanding the great efforts made by other safe makers to defeat at all hazards the renewal of this Patent for making the GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE W

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$8,573,770 78
Average amount of Specie......916,642 65
Average amount of Circulation......185,048 00
Average amount of Deposits......7,279,076 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......65,177 63
Average amount of Circulation......98,113 00
Average amount of Deposits......471,806 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$801,305 00
Average amount of Specie......45,063 00
Average amount of Circulation......104,573 00
Average amount of Deposits......508,345 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$6,180,348 00
Average amount of Specie......1,349,766 17
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank of America......55,460 00
Average amount of Deposits......6,180,309 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$11,707,221 70
Average amount of Specie......1,6[illegible]5,682 27
Average amount of Circulation......2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits......7,680,777 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard King, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
R. KING, Assist. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......181,045 65
Average amount of Circulation......91,346 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,366,656 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$8,501,388 00
Average amount of Specie......840,587 48
Average amount of Circulation......332,210 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,849,111 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,651,354 65
Average amount of Specie......175,057 39
Average amount of Circulation......82,679 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,493,328 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,174,162 21
Average amount of Specie......643,155 00
Average amount of Circulation......90,831 00
Average amount of Deposits......4,255,514 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,725,838 29
Average amount of Specie......492,535 58
Average amount of Circulation......560,917 00
Average amount of Deposits......3,551,068 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,015,148 00
Average amount of Specie......55,124 05
Average amount of Circulation......176,206 00
Average amount of Deposits......870,062 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jas. L. Redfield, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,567,957 00
Average amount of Specie......181,348 41
Average amount of Circulation......228,221 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,444,449 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$687,616 05
Average amount of Specie......22,538 30
Average amount of Circulation......127,772 00
Average amount of Deposits......277,708 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Williamson, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,463,342 73
Average amount of Specie......54,083 85
Average amount of Circulation......111,260 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,056,061 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$624,663 53
Average amount of Specie......52,159 21
Average amount of Circulation......117,478 00
Average amount of Deposits......292,030 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,454,313 00
Average amount of Specie......298,331 00
Average amount of Circulation......245,583 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,397,964 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Wm. H. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$740,387 59
Average amount of Specie......66,904 00
Average amount of Circulation......187,468 00
Average amount of Deposits......448,890 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
A. M. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......286,613 16
Average amount of Circulation......101,787 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,824,155 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,700,086 79
Average amount of Specie......146,251 05
Average amount of Circulation......90,057 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,183,330 35
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$505,340 00
Average amount of Specie......35,174 00
Average amount of Circulation......98,163 00
Average amount of Deposits......420,324 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. E. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. E. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,587,241 96
Average amount of Specie......128,761 96
Average amount of Circulation......137,436 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,301,767 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$743,717 19
Average amount of Specie......35,349 65
Average amount of Circulation......101,075 00
Average amount of Deposits......539,347 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$737,567 59
Average amount of Specie......67,261 39
Average amount of Circulation......24,437 00
Average amount of Deposits......640,115 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
John C. Baron, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,465,180 56
Average amount of Specie......96,393 80
Average amount of Circulation......112,487 00
Average amount of Deposits......983,051 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
W. G. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,612,746 21
Average amount of Specie......145,167 99
Average amount of Circulation......365,458 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,388,463 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. H. Hampton, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$495,697 00
Average amount of Specie......20,774 00
Average amount of Circulation......26,518 00
Average amount of Deposits......250,897 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$738,940 58
Average amount of Specie......44,167 26
Average amount of Circulation......122,278 00
Average amount of Deposits......600,336 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,459,594 91
Average amount of Specie......170,580 66
Average amount of Circulation......227,619 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,727,796 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas E. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. E. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,588,312 70
Average amount of Specie......562,920 78
Average amount of Circulation......249,431 00
Average amount of Deposits......3,199,276 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$909,004 85
Average amount of Specie......41,357 49
Average amount of Circulation......96,298 00
Average amount of Deposits......342,586 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible] 15
Average amount of Specie......146,318 21
Average amount of Circulation......170,445 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,236,898 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,274,329 01
Average amount of Specie......420,098 26
Average amount of Circulation......264,180 94
Average amount of Deposits......3,486,054 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,151,396 84
Average amount of Specie......79,486 42
Average amount of Circulation......205,440 00
Average amount of Deposits......918,375 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
C. B. Woodruff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie*......867,878 00
Average amount of outstanding Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank......200,035 00
Average amount of Deposits......4,449,265 00
* Under this head are included coin, bullion and Clearing-House certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible] 77
Average amount of Specie......344,500 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......195,644 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,521,965 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,399,644 54
Average amount of Specie......786,655 10
Average amount of Circulation......230,257 00
Average amount of Deposits......5,280,909 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,424,763 00
Average amount of Specie......95,761 00
Average amount of Circulation......118,306 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,148,351 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
J. Van Names, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,120,304 38
Average amount of Specie......179,664 07
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank......197,350 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,158,450 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......11,214 45
Average amount of Circulation......38,946 00
Average amount of Deposits......237,416 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$462,047 51
Average amount of Specie......24,152 12
Average amount of Circulation......132,506 00
Average amount of Deposits......127,384 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
John Anderson, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$650,486 05
Average amount of Specie......10,322 61
Average amount of Circulation......129,331 00
Average amount of Deposits......350,930 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,117,635 42
Average amount of Specie......51,230 17
Average amount of Circulation......161,196 00
Average amount of Deposits......823,391 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,867,588 89
Average amount of Specie......124,974 72
Average amount of Circulation......145,588 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,451,131 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$675,987 49
Average amount of Specie......42,711 91
Average amount of Circulation......120,464 17
Average amount of Deposits......387,368 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of June, 1857.
Wm. S. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,004,022 97
Average amount of Specie......44,886 88
Average amount of Circulation......119,538 00
Average amount of Deposits......716,034 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of June, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK.—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$5,376,520 45
Average amount of Specie......309,577 25
Average amount of Circulation......182,780 00
Average amount of Deposits......3,402,266 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$756,253 01
Average amount of Specie......53,647 25
Average amount of Circulation......135,838 00
Average amount of Deposits......405,587 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
James Price, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,079,524 65
Average amount of Specie......329,312 30
Average amount of Circulation......96,557 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,300,428 65
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......94,619 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Frame, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......182,336 00
Average amount of Circulation......133,618 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,317,683 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,393,193 00
Average amount of Specie......74,394 10
Average amount of Circulation......382,973 00
Average amount of Deposits......841,086 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of June, 1857.
R. E. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 6, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,771,442 63
Average amount of Specie......265,393 26
Average amount of Circulation......104,271 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,096,261 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
$10,000,000.
MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.
$6,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $3,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.
Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.
Interest at seven per cent, payable July 1 and January 1.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 465 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1858, and July 1, 1876, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which these three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 6,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 3,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 465 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Dépôt grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and Dépôt grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange is now extended to holders of those Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 83 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine-Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $3,000,000.

The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at......$16,000,000
The present cost of the Road is about......12,000,000
The paid Capital is nearly......6,000,000
The Funded debt secured on the Road is......6,683,000

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 1857, eight months, have been over $1,330,000. The net earnings for that time are at a rate of over 7 per cent. on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings for 1857 are estimated at $2,000,000.

The Road is operated for 383 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 83 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased, 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed to Chicago within twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guaranties of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through 24 counties and 15 county towns, (including the termini,) the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1856 exceeded $150,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 15 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest CONTINUOUS Railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 465 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 818 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 906 miles from New-York to Chicago, *via* Philadelphia, and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 863 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 53 to 72 miles in distance *via* Philadelphia, and from 73 to 93 miles *via* Allentown, as compared with the great routes through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 796 miles *via* Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 53 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades occur exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 365 miles there are no grades over 26 4-10 feet per mile, and for more than that distance the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, PERMANENT avenues of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $150,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,500,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $3,000,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No 37 William-st., (2d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice President.
Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAS ESTABLISHED an Office in this City at No. 37 William-st., 2d floor, for the transfer of their Stock and the transaction of financial business. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Transfer Books. Stockholders resident in New-York, and other persons interested, can obtain a recent full exhibit of the Company's affairs, on application at this office.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by Anna Anderson, in favor of Benj. A. Osgood, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.
New-York, April 21, 1857.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOND-HOLDERS of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place. By order of the Committee.
D. D. WILLIAMSON.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS.
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.
Issue letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of
France, Holland, Portugal, Germany,
Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia,
Ireland, Spain, Italy, Sweden,
ALSO ON
Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo,
Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c. &c.
Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Offices No. 30 William-st.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX. SMITH. New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per cent. 20 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessment, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 15 per cent. on 1st July next, and 15 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

Continental Bank, New-York, April 4, 1857.
CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
R. F. Warner, Cashier.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan this amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No 4,681 Post-Office.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 32 William-st., New-York.
References—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due June 15, will be paid at the Treasurer's office, No. 58 Warren-st. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, May 27, 1857.

Atlantic Bank, New-York, June 2, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 13th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, June 4, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. M'LEAN, Sec'y.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. Buxton, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. E. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property,
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
Henry Quackenboss, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	R. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,
L. E. Lahens,	Geo. B. Morewood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvoord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edouard Bossange,	William Pardon,
F. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON AND AMERICA.
$5,500,000 Accumulated Capital.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been in successful operation for 37 years, and its stability is undoubted. Endowments of children and Life Insurance in all its branches.
GEORGE M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250000, with a large surplus. Office No. 59 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Penfold,
Charles E. Sword,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
Leonardo S. Suarez	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure
John Watson,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
J. H. Ransom,	Alfred Willis,	Sylv'r L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	J. S. Boyd,	A. V. del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alva R. Laing,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	R. Townsend,	

JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, May 25, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.—April 20, 1857.
TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 20th day of May to the 25th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open,) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.
F. W. ALLEN,
J. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR KIP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.
ja6-law6mTu* JASPER GROSVENOR, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against CALVIN T. CHAMBERLAIN, The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, James W. Spencer, Benjamin Chamberlain, Edwin W. [illegible], William Baldwin, Reuben E. [illegible], Marshall B. Champlin, Henry E. Smith, [illegible], The Genesee Valley Bank, William Allen, Sumner H. Hollister, Brewster W. Churchill, The Rochester City Bank, James M. White, [illegible] Samuel G. [illegible], F. Bonesville, Benjamin S. Green, [illegible] Mayo, Isaac Morley, Jr., Lewis Hyde, James Moore, James Brackett, William J. Averill, Robert A. Hagerty, Martin S. Green, Rufus D. Case, Charles Morgan, Collins H. Bradley, Daniel P. Riley, Joseph Riley, Lucius Billingham, [illegible] D. Shipman, [illegible], Jerome Hill, [illegible] G. Ingersoll, [illegible], Arabel Emigh, William Averill, William Gerrish, Linus B. Fuller, William H. Dayton, [illegible], John D. Ladley, [illegible], David Sweetland, Warren W. Westbrook, Horace Greene, James Glazier, David Forbes, James [illegible], John [illegible] Fuller, [illegible], Walter Howard, [illegible], The Erie and New-York City Railroad Company, Daniel H. Fitzhugh, President of the Genesee Valley Bank, Margaret Otis, [illegible], William Bagley and Sally Bagley, [illegible], and Anna Board, [illegible], Hyde, his wife, Mary Eyre, [illegible] Eyre, and William W. Averill, Anna J. [illegible] Averill, Administrators, &c., of Horatio Averill, deceased, Daniel P. Riley, Samuel D. Shipman, Ira G. Ingersoll, Linus B. Fuller, Warren W. Westbrook, [illegible], Margaret Otis, Tyler C. Lord, Jerome Hill, Arabel Emigh, William H. Dayton, Sherman [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], William Bagley and Sally Bagley, Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, [illegible], Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. And you will take notice that the summons and complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Allegany County, on the 18th day of March, 1857.
ANGEL & BOLLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je9-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—DAVID BANKS, Plaintiff, against THEODORE MARTINE and MATILDA, his Wife, John A. Mitchell and Harriet W., his wife, David Banks, Jr., Archibald G. Rogers, Aaron B. Belknap, Francis J. Doremus, Joseph W. Howard and Charles Brown, The Broadway Bank, Abraham Barker, The President, Directors and Company of the Greenwich Bank, Jay Jarvis, President of the Citizens Bank, Dudley B. Fuller, The United States Trust Company of New-York, Benjamin P. James S. Winterson, John Perdon, Isaac Loveland, John Turner & Daniel Carpenter, Henry Dewey, William Nash, John Dwyer, Patrick Mallon, John H. Leonard, Alexander Davis, John W. Connell, Connell & Leonard Truesdell, John T. Sinclair, Michael Mullaney, John Cuttle & John McDonough, Benjamin T. Jessup, Charles N. Childs, William C. Noyes, James N. Wood, Stephen Richardson, Henry Aught, Henry Wessberg, Smith S. Mott, Patrick Flannery, James McCann, James McGee, Caleb D. Gildersleeve, Peter P. Demarest, Isaac Lobagh, William G. Creamer, Augustus Parker, David McMurtrie, Robert King and Charles P. Wetherbee, To Francis J. Doremus, Caleb D. Gildersleeve, John H. Leonard, William Nash, Smith S. Mott, Henry Dewey, James S. Winterson, John T. Sinclair, John Perdon and Patrick Flannery, ten of the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 130 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1856.
FRANCIS S. BANKS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 130 Nassau-st.

The summons and complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 8th day of May, 1857.
FRANCIS S. BANKS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my12-law6wTu* No. 130 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM READY and MARGARET his wife, CHARLES E. TATHAM, JULES BRETING, JULES BRETING, Jr., BURNETT DURNING, JAMES PRINTING, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, DANIEL McGUIRE, FRANCIS BAILEY, and EDWARD PHILLIPS, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 18, 1857.
HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 26th day of May, 1857. HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
je2-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS BEEKMAN and GERARD T. BEEKMAN, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant GERARD T. BEEKMAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 9 Chambers-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1857.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 9 Chambers-street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] May, 1857. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON X. WALLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against GEORGE S. WENDELL.—By order of the Justice of said Court granting the same, notice is hereby given that an attachment has issued against the estate of GEORGE S. WENDELL, now or late of West Bloomfield, in the County of Ontario, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless the said defendant, GEORGE S. WENDELL, appear and discharge such attachment according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice. And that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to the said debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law, and are void.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.
W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je9-law8wTu* No. 167 Broadway.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
HENRY S. LESZYNSKY, Insolvent.
Notice first published May 12, 1857. Creditors to appear before Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at Chambers, in the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.
my12-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, May 26, 1857.
JAMES M. COCKCROFT, } Executors.
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, }
CORNELIA H. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN RICE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole surviving administrator, at his office, No. 109 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated, March 30, 1857.
GEORGE HERKIMER, Administrator.
mh31-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY C. SHELDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of JAMES SHELDON, No. 19 Cortland-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 3, 1857. LUCY [illegible] SHELDON, Administratrix.
f4-law6mTu* JAMES SHELDON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OGDEN HOFFMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK, No. 3 Hanover-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of June next. Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1856.
CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN, Administrator.
d2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. EVERITT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at the office of Thompson & Bryan, No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1857.
JOHN A. BRYAN, Sole Acting Executor.
f6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857. WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, } Executors.
ap28-law6mTu* JOSEPH R. YOUNG, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. DUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next. Dated April 20, 1857.
MICHAEL SCOFIELD, Executor.
ap21-law6mTu*

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE!

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.—The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 3:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING.—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

As the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—On and after THURSDAY, June 4, the SISTER ISLAND will ply daily as follows:

Leave Fort Hamilton, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Bay Ridge, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Staten Island, for Fort Hamilton, and Bay Ridge at 8¼ and 10¼, A. M., 12¼, 2¼, 4¼, and 6¼, P. M., and for Bay Ridge only, at 8 P. M.

Fare between any of the landings, 4 cents. Twenty-five tickets, $1 25; 50 tickets, $2 25; 100 tickets, $4 50.

Stages at Fort Hamilton for Greenwood, New Utrecht and Bath. Cars for Greenwood and Brooklyn from Bay Ridge avenue, 5 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R. daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariff, &c., apply to E. S. JARVIS, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL steamer MINNEHAHA, which has just been completed, will commence her trips from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain, on the 8th day of June.

THE "FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL" will open for the reception of guests on the 1st day of June. The proprietor is determined to preserve the reputation the house has heretofore sustained, of affording every comfort and luxury that the visitor to this region of health and beauty can desire, and respectfully asks of the traveling community their patronage. DANIEL GALE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain R. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 34, North River, between Robinson and Barclay-sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays accepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Pottersville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN GROVE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 129th-sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 1st of June.—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper Ship SEA NYMPH, 1,318 tons, Windsor Commandor, will have the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel leaving in June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 102 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Pilot Commissioners, held June 2, 1857, it was unanimous Resolved, That the pilotage ground of the port of New-York be deemed to be west of a line drawn in the shortest direction from Fire Island Light to that of Barnegat Light; which line will run S. W. ¼ S., and N. E. ¼ N.; and that west of that line, vessels subject to pilotage must take the first pilot offered. J. PARKER, Secretary.

[illegible]

SOLUTIONS FOR DISPOSITING ALL THE [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, 85 miles Rock Island, Galena, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

Office No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 4, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 12:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 8:30 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffolk and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 6:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Night express, at 5:40 P. M., for Dunkirk.

Night express, at 5:00 P. M., for Buffalo.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre-sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connection at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 18, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:40 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 3:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for the New-York leave Troy at 6:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M., leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15; dinner at Rutland 2:30 P. M.; Burlington 4:45; Rouses' Point, 7:15; Montreal, 9:00, and Ogdensburg, 11:30, same evening. Leave New-York 12 noon; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; dinner at Rutland at 9:00, and Burlington 11:30, same evening.

ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Trains leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11 P. M. Express Mail will only stop at Newark, Elizabeth, New-Brunswick, Trenton, Bordentown and Burlington. Mail and Accommodation Trains stop at all stations. Express Mail for Washington leaves at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LONG ROUTE.—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, Lake.—On and after April 13, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 9 A. M.

SAMUEL HOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON F Market Slip, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:30, 9:30 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The days leave Flushing, with the boat at Hunters Point, connecting to the cities. Fare 6 cents.

WM. H. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The ships composing this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. Lewis Shannon.

The BALTIC, Capt. James Comstock.

The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every one has been taken in their strength and speed; and their superior accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $80. Reduction made of extra and state rooms, gifts. From Liverpool to New-York, in first cabin, $100; in second do., $70. Children under 14 years of age, half price. Servants, half price. The ships of this line have improved watertight bulkheads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 16	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

R. C. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.—The magnificent iron steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Bear, 2,201 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. Barne, 2,264 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. Benson, 2,314 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. Britton, 1,507 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam Shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, viz.: London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, touching only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-cabin or steerage passengers. A surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. BAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	70

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 10
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 17
CANADA, Hanson, leaves N. York Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, Oliver Ellsworth, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for cleanness and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ERICSSON will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 4th of July. COLUMBIA, 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line all that good taste and good money can make them. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worth, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Canal-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$70.

This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the vessel will not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not entered during the voyage should be received on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Cunnier, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,100 tons, Robert Craig, commander; GLASGOW, 1,850 tons, John Dugan, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steam-ship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 27, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MCKIMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavenny, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $130; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Bremen or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. BAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. Stone, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 7 and 9½ o'clock. The AFRICA will sail on the 24th June.

E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

THE FIRST-CLASS PADDLE-WHEEL United States Mail steamship ARIEL will sail for Southampton, Havre and Bremen on SATURDAY, June 13. For freight or passage, apply to D. ROMANCE, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thomas Sherry, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $6; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PERKINS, No. 12 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. Woodhull, will leave for Savannah, on SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 4 North River at 4 o'clock P. M.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The owners of this Line will not be responsible for goods unless bills of lading are regularly signed, and the value therein expressed.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,

Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt No. 424 Broadway. Beware of pedlars. Beware of counterfeits.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This superior, unfailing and economical preparation of the invaluable sarsaparilla root is for sale, and certain cures in cases of Scrofula, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Chronic Diseases of the Skin, Chronic Diseases of the Bones, Chronic Diseases of the Joints, Chronic Diseases of the Throat, from all of which we have received testimonials, and which, from the nature of the disease, and from the nature of the medicine, we do not publish.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.—Established upwards of 18 years. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Dropsy and Gravel.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

Is every disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstruction, Pain, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Pleurisy, Strangury, Gleet, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the urinary organs, whether existing in Males, Females or Children, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS are unrivaled by any and all other medicines, as the testimonials, which are in the possession of the proprietor, will prove.

NO PAYMENT FOR NOT LONG STANDING.

Given positive proof that, to the long and lingering list of those disorders which consume and embitter life, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS are a sovereign remedy, and that, in the most aggravated cases, they have never failed to effect a cure.

OF THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, it may be said, that, in the annals of medical science, there is no record of any other remedy which has been so universally used by the public, with such unqualified success.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS!

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU, OR HYDROPIC SYRUP, is prepared, according to the rule and regulation of Pharmacy, after the original, simple and elegant process of Dr. Helmbold, and is the only preparation of the kind ever offered to the public, which, in all cases, requires no change in diet, no hindrance from business, no exposure to all the principal cities in the United States, Provinces, or British Provinces, by mail or express, with full directions for its use, and of a size to suit

THE POLICE DISPUTE.

Ex-Captain Hartt Becomes Inspector Hartt of the Seventeenth Ward, and Leads Ten Men to a New Station-House.

The Matters "Pointing" in the Twenty-First Ward.

DOINGS OF THE DAY AND NIGHT WATCH.

The Split Reaches the Court of Sessions

THE COMPTROLLER PAYS UP OLD SCORES.

The New Police Commissioners did nothing of interest yesterday.

A report was received during the day by Deputy Carpenter from Captain Walling. The Captain reports all quiet at Seguine's Point, and work proceeding briskly.

Messrs. Wood and Russell disclaim that they are acting in their appointments as Police Commissioners. The appointments made by them are in accordance with the action of the Common Council establishing a day and night City Watch. They added greatly to the list of their new appointees yesterday, and removed many "insubordinates," (in the capacity of Police Commissioners, it is presumed,) including Captain Speight, of the Twenty-first Ward, in whose place they appointed William Robinson, hitherto on service at the Chief's Office as Clerk.

IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

About 5 o'clock, late Captain of the Seventeenth Ward, now Inspector HARTT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, appeared at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and addressing the men present, informed them that he was their only legitimate commandant, and that he had called to notify them that a new Station-house had been opened at the corner of Bowery and Third-street, at which place he expected every law-abiding Policeman in the Ward to appear and answer at the sun-down roll-call.

Captain Mansfield here interfered, and informed Mr. Hartt that any further remarks from him would not be tolerated.

"I have orders to promulgate" said Inspector Hartt.

"Any orders promulgated here must be by me or with my sanction," replied Captain Mansfield, "and I shall permit no further interference on your part here, sir."

After some further remarks, Inspector Hartt retired to the sidewalk where he addressed many of the men who had come to receive their pay, requesting them to report themselves at the new Station-house.

Ten men responded to the call of Inspector Hartt. Their names were as follows: William H. McConnell, Robert B. Gilmore, Charles McMulin, Lyman Crofut, William Rayner, John M. Robbins, Edmon S. Lockwood, Dewitt C. Ward, John Pousson. The remaining members of the Ward—48 in number—removed.

Yesterday, Capt. J. W. Hartt called the roll under the authority of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of the State of New-York. Eleven of the old force of the Seventeenth Police first answered to the roll-call, to wit: Sergeants Lockwood and Gilmor, and Policemen Pousson, McConnell, Ward, McMillin, Crofut, Robinson, Robbins, Raynor and Spicer, after which Capt. Hartt read the order to the men, which he received from the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and addressed them in the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: We have now entered upon a new era of things. To avoid all personal difficulty, it is incumbent upon us to avoid all occasion for it; but, in all events, to bring the incorrigible and law-breakers to justice, yet at the same time to be careful to avoid all difficulty with any person, and not to hold any conversation with any one upon the right or wrong of the law, but to do our duty fearlessly and faithfully, and all will go right and eventually come to a happy ending; and that the Commissioners to whom we are subordinate, and our country, will award to us the praise of having done our duty.

After these few remarks, the force went out on patrol duty as members of the Metropolitan Police of the State of New-York. During the evening, Capt. Hartt received the congratulations of numerous friends and citizens of the district upon his reinstatement as Captain of the district, and likewise numbers of them offering their services to aid and protect the new Commissioners in the active part they have taken. It is expected that several more will come over in two or three days.

IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The trial and dismissal of Capt. SPEIGHT was managed "peremptorily" and with dispatch. He did not receive a notice to appear for trial until the forenoon of the day (yesterday) on which he was dismissed. On receipt of this notice he wrote the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 8, 1857.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD—*Sir*: I have received a notice to appear for trial at the Mayor's Office this day at 3 P. M. on a charge of insubordination. With all due respect to you, as Mayor of the City, I am compelled to disobey it, not recognizing you as a Commissioner of Police, and consequently do not recognize your authority to try me. I was in hopes that I should not be called upon to decide for myself the constitutionality of the law when the two sets of Commissioners have employed the best counsel the County affords to try it. I have consulted gentlemen whose legal ability stands high in this community, and some of them who believe the law will be ultimately declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals, but they say, as law-abiding citizens, it should be obeyed until it is so declared. And I have concluded to do so, and if that is "insubordination," I plead guilty to the charge. Yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT,
Captain of Twenty-first District.

Pursuant to instructions received, Mr. Robinson, appointed by the Mayor in the place of Capt. Speight, proceeded forthwith to the Twenty-first Station-house, where he made the object of his visit known. He was received most cordially by Capt. Speight, the Lieutenants, and all his old associates. After a consultation it was determined that at roll-call Mr. Robinson should address the entire force, read his warrant from Mayor WOOD, and call upon the men to declare their opinion.

Accordingly at the sun-down roll-call, the men were all summoned in front of the desk. Coroner Perry and many citizens of the Twenty-first and adjoining Wards were present.

When the names of the men had been called, Capt. Robinson stepped forward and briefly addressed the men. He said he came there in performance of a duty assigned him by *the* Police Commissioners—to announce that he had that day been appointed Captain of the Twenty-first Ward Police, in place of Francis C. Speight, removed, and he came to ascertain who were for and who were against the authority under which he acted, and by whose sanction every member of the department present held warrant as a policeman.

He then read the formal decision of Messrs. Wood and Russell, in reference to the case of Captain Speight, and concluded by desiring the men to declare their views as their names should be called.

Captain Speight said he had not much to say. He did not feel inclined to enter into a lengthened argument as to which was the legitimate power. For himself, he had made up his mind to obey the law—to obey the Metropolitan Commissioners; and as those to whom he was addressing his remarks were by this time aware of the position of affairs, he did not deem it necessary to attempt to bias them one way or the other. He would merely say that he did not recognize the power of Mayor Wood to remove him from his position, and would not be governed by the mandate which Mr. Robinson had just read. He would proceed forthwith to another Station-house, fitted up for the use of the Metropolitan police of the precinct. It was situated in Broadway, near Thirty-third-street. Those who felt disposed to obey the law and accompany him would, as their names were called, answer *new*, and those otherwise disposed should answer *old*. He had nothing further to say.

Capt. Speight then called the roll. The result was as follows:

For the Old Commissioners—First Lieutenant McFarland. Privates Robinson, McIntyre, Underwood, Tracey, McCabe, O'Connor, Dunphy, Chapin, O'Neal, Flanagan, McCahill, McGuire, Austin, Tracy, Bradburn, and Doorman Smith—21.

For the New Commissioners—Capt. Speight, Second Lieutenant Palmer; Sergeants Forbes, Doland, Ward, Sandford. Privates Welp, Litiervoutt, Tucker, Taylor, Peak, Fairles, Davis, Manolt, Niften, Mathews, Johnson, Abbott, Weeks, Wares, Hadden, Quidor, Earle, Pollerton, Gleason, Cornell, Stevens, Relay, Gasherie, Doorman Roff—31.

Refused to answer, Busteed—1.

Absent, Police-Surgeon Bradford.

Capt. Speight here suggested that it would be well that all the men should go out on patrol as usual without any regard to the opinions past expressed.

Capt. Robinson objected, and demanded that the outgoing men should deliver up whatever property belonging to the city they might have in their possession.

This request was generally complied with.

Capt. Robinson sent immediately a note to Capt. Winans, asking that the men of the Eighteenth-ward might "cover" the Twenty-first-ward as far as Twenty-eighth-street.

The Metropolitan men were then marched to their new quarters, where they were addressed by Captain Speight, for whom they gave three enthusiastic cheers.

They were afterwards divided into two platoons, and sent out upon patrol.

PAYING THE POLICE.

Comptroller Flagg gave checks yesterday for two "pays" to the police of several Wards. The remaining members of the force will be paid to-day.

These payments were to policemen, irrespective of their allegiance to the old or the new Board, and for dues up to the 27th of May. From that time Mr. Flegg pays nobody until the Court of Appeals has decided who are policemen and who are not.

THE POLICE SPLIT HAS ENTERED THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The Police war has reached the Court of General Sessions. A force of ten policemen are constantly detailed for duty there, as sergeant of the Court, doorkeepers, guards of prisoners, &c. On Saturday Recorder SMITH applied to the new Commissioners of Police for a posse of men who were obedient to the new law. His request was at once complied with, and the officers of the Court, who still chose to serve under Mayor WOOD, Judge RUSSELL and Chief MATSELL, were informed that their presence was no longer required. But very few left, however. Of the old force, Sergeant WALSH, and officer DOUGHERTY, PEEL, BIRDSALL and RELAY, shook off their old allegiance, and announced their conversion to Albany Legislation. They appeared yesterday in Court, in citizens' apparel, not having obtained the new uniform, in place of the old which they had discarded. Of new men, detailed for the service of the Court, we noticed Sergeant DAVIS, who held the same position for three years, under Judge BEEBE, Recorder TILLOU, Judge STUART, and the first eighteen months of Recorder SMITH's term of office, FRANK SPIERS, also an old officer of the Court, and officer TREAT, in place of those who quitted the Court in dudgeon at the change, and remain faithful to Mayor Wood and Judge Russell. The new men are not all appointed, but their number will be completed to-day. It is said that Judge RUSSELL contemplates a movement on the board, by way of checkmating the Recorder. We shall probably hear something of it to-day.

Matters in Brooklyn Police.

There is much ill feeling existing in this department between the Metropolitan and Mayor POWELL's policemen and overt acts are frequently threatened, but nothing of a serious nature has actually occurred of late. A slight disturbance occurred at the Third District Station-House yesterday morning between Sergeant McLANE and an officer named WILSON. The former under the old law was an Assistant Captain, and in obeying the new law secured the enmity of Mayor POWELL, who appointed WILSON as Assistant-Captain. Yesterday Sergeant McLANE found his private desk locked and the key removed, and failing in inducing any one to return the key he broke the desk open. For this he was roughly handled by WILSON, who claimed to be in charge of the Station-House. The matter has been laid before the Grand Jury.

At the Fourth District Station-House Sunday night a disturbance was prevented between two similar officers by the timely arrival of the Deputy-Superintendent.

Hay in the Bonded Warehouse—Trouble.

Our correspondent's letter sought information on the point why hay was permitted in the Bonded Warehouse that was lately burned at Brooklyn. The Custom-House Chiefs have been considering the question, and they answered it fully yesterday, in a report of the matter sent to the Department at Washington. The store that was burned had some $300,000 worth of sugar in it. The owners, supposing that the Government was responsible for the duties in case of a fire, neglected of course to insure the duties; hence the loss must be very heavy unless Congress comes to their relief.

The Custom-House denies that the store was a bonded warehouse. It had a Government lock on it, but that, they affirm, was surreptitiously obtained. The Assistant Storekeepers who had the matter in charge were ordered, the Custom-House says, to store nothing there until the hay should be removed. But, under the earnest solicitations of influential parties, they allowed the storage before the combustibles had come out—hence the difficulty. That the owners of the goods should not suffer the loss, since they supposed the Government was insuring them, seems evident. That these agents by their acts made the Government responsible to parties confiding in them is admitted,—still the law recognizes no such unfaithfulness in its officers, and unless Congress by an act relieves the sufferers, they must suffer alone. We understand the Collector of the Port yesterday dismissed the five Assistant Storekeepers, out of whose alleged carelessness the difficulty has been bred.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Brady.
DECISIONS.

The People vs. Alexander McCutter.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

James E. Hadden vs. David M. Mellis, &c.—Motion for a new trial denied, with costs.

Mark Isaacs vs. The Ben Hunadrath Society.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff.

Wm. R. Stafford vs. F. A. Guion.—Attachment ordered.

Giles B. Williams vs. George H. McLoughlin.—Motion to amend docket of judgment, &c., granted.

Jacob Van Beatte vs. James M. Henry, Jr.—Default opened on payment of all costs, $10 costs of motion and disbursements, and on giving a bond conditioned to pay all costs awarded to defendant in this action.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Hon. Justice Duer.

James R. Rockwell vs. the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.—The plaintiff had a lot of scythes in Litchfield, Conn., insured in the defendants' office. The insurance was for $3,000, and to continue three months; after the contract to insure, but before the policy was delivered, the goods were destroyed by fire. The defendants put in a general denial; the ostensible defence to the claim made against them being that the agent contracting for the risk was not duly authorized by the company so to do. Verdict for the plaintiff for $3,367 50, subject to the opinion of the Court.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOME OF PICTORIAL ART IN AMERICA.—Whenever the eye rests upon anything that is really beautiful it always leaves a never fading impression upon the memory, and the mind ever recurs to it with pleasing and grateful recollections. The love of the beautiful is one of the leading characteristics of the American people, and nowhere do they more display this generous feeling than in their veneration for pictures, the creation of the genius of the sons of art. We have been more impressed with this idea upon a recent visit to GURNEY's Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street. There the magnificent specimens of photographs, hallotypes and daguerreotypes, in all their fidelity of expression and delicacy of touch, greet us upon every side. Familiar faces, rendered more so by the bold relief in which the features are portrayed, seem to look down upon us with an inspiration of life that is truly natural. Nowhere, indeed, have we ever seen so much truthfulness exhibited in transferring the lineaments of humanity in such a manner that the originals seem to stand before us.

The real secret by which alone GURNEY has been so successful is the close attention that is paid to every detail of the art that he has now brought to such perfection; and the devotion that for years has labored to produce this result is rewarded by the crowds who continually throng his gallery to procure his life-like photographs, hallotypes and daguerreotypes. He has just introduced the Koh-i-noor photographs, which are rapidly gaining for him a world-wide reputation.

They are by far the most superb specimens of photographic skill that has ever yet been produced, and it seems to be impossible for anything more brilliant to be conceived by the mind of man. GURNEY's indomitable industry is continually seeking new channels to advance his profession, and he is now considered the Napoleon of art in this country. Nothing surprises us when we learn that GURNEY has accomplished it, and this last creation—the Koh-i-noor photograph—has at once taken its place in the front ranks of artistic productions. The Palace of Photographs, No. 349 Broadway, the studio of the artist GURNEY, is one of the most refreshing visiting-places in this City, and we call the attention of our readers to the fact that there they may secure one of GURNEY's inimitable pictures.—*Extract New-York Leader, May 30, 1857.*

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—Children who reject, with loathing, the ordinary mercurialized vermifuges, will devour these Pastilles with as much gusto as other confectionary. They certainly and safely expel all intestinal worms. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the sole survivor of a score of (so called) Sarsaparillas, in its new, concentrated form, cures all external complaints, resulting from foul blood, quicker than ever. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla, $1, and Pastilles 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Not for Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street alone was WILDE's immense millinery warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, established. His is a popular house. French bonnets, dress-caps and coiffures, ribbons, French flowers, and all the latest modes in every description of millinery can be had there by all, without distinction of class, at the same remarkably moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new local drama, by G. L. AIKEN, entitled "Ups and Downs of New-York Life," was applauded to the very echo last night, and no doubt it will have a long run; the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" and drama of the "Idiot Witness" are to be performed with it to-night. To-morrow a grand afternoon performance is to be given.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The genuineness of these invaluable remedies is easily known. Look to the water-mark of the words "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," in semi-transparent letters in the paper of the book of directions. If this is not to be seen when held to the light, the same is spurious. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]
SEA SICKNESS.

One of the greatest surgeons, says, writing to a friend in New-York: "I am convinced that constipation has a vast deal to do with sea-sickness; the Doctor's pills acted like a charm on board—everybody wanted pills from me. I always gave the name of Dr. BRANDRETH. Some were surprised to find a 'Regular' use that medicine; but in my case it was not so singular, for my father used it before I was born."

Often, when nothing has relieved vomiting of the most serious character, whether from sea-sickness or otherwise—where the retching has been appalling—a single dose of four Brandreth's Pills has at once cured, and the patient has fallen into a sweet sleep. When the mind cannot collect itself, when the memory fails, when it is an effort to fix the attention, when our sleep is broken and our waking hours are harassed with forebodings of evil, then Brandreth's Pills should be used. If these warnings remain unheeded, rheumatism, consumption, disease of the heart, bilious affections, jaundice, dropsies, piles, apoplexies and costiveness, will suddenly present themselves. Then, BRANDRETH's Pills would have prevented, but, nevertheless, these they will also cure. Use them at once; do not let prejudice prevent the use of this simple but potent remedy.

Dealers supplied better than elsewhere, at No. 43 Brandreth Building. Retail price, 25 cents a box, with directions. Agents, No. 286 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street; No. 89 Division-street; corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In going to the country be sure you protect your face from tan and freckles. Use the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, morning and night, and it will not only eradicate them, but prevent their appearance. For sale at No. 251 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

N. B.—Beware of a spurious imitation put up by a person pretending to have been a partner. We never had a partner in the BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, and all such are fraudulent imitations. Be sure each bottle has the written signature of FETRIDGE & Co., on the side.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART."—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.

Photographs, in oil, pastel, and aquarelle, by FREDRICKS' corps of Parisian artists.

Photographs, in Indian ink, Parisian style.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

FONTAINE'S CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS—for washing infants and children—superior to all soaps and lotions; prevents chafing and eruptions, and imparts health, beauty and sweetness to the skin. For removing tan, pimples, freckles, and other imperfections it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., Nos 305 & 569 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & COMPANY, Merchant Tailors, of Park-place, have removed to the newly arranged Government Building, No. 57 Walker-street, second street below Canal-street, a few doors west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
Principal Office,
No. 165 Chambers-street.
Address
C. F. CHASE.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The eighth wonder of the world, is PRINCE'S Protean Fountain Pen, which will supply a constant flow of ink for several hours without being replenished. Call at their new office, No. 262 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Men, women and children may have Phrenological examinations, with charts and full written description of character, with advice, by Mr. FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES—Red and White, various qualities and prices. FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 1 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To cure disease of the throat apply one of STAFFORD's Oiled Silk Throat Plasters, which has been medicated with STAFFORD's Olive Tar. Relief will be almost immediate. Sold at the office of the Company, No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For any disease of the chest or lungs apply an Oiled Silk Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar. Plasters, 25 cents. Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle. Sold by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For neuralgia, apply J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar. Relief will be almost immediate. Sold at 50 cents a bottle at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For any rheumatic trouble apply J. R. STAFFORD's Olive Tar. Pain will cease soon after application. Sold at 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—Five boys, the oldest not more than 14, have recently been arrested by the Police of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for burglary. They committed nine burglaries in *eleven* days—in every instance stealing money and cigars.

LOST CHILD FOUND DROWNED.—The body of HUGH WHITTLE, five years of age, who has been missing for several weeks past, was found yesterday morning in a public cistern at the corner of Union-avenue and Devoe-street, Eastern District. The parents reside at No. 106 North Tenth-street.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioner to advertise for proposals to continue Bond-street sewer into Gowanus Canal to abate a nuisance, was adopted. A number of nuisances were reported and ordered abated, when the Board adjourned.

The Special Committee on Nuisances intends to-day to visit several bone-boiling establishments and other large nuisances which have been complained of.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.
Before Judge Culver.
HEAVY VERDICT FOR SEDUCTION.

A. Smith vs. Andrew J. Consilyea.—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages for the seduction of his daughter in the Spring of 1855, when 17 years of age. The parties reside in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and were children together. The case occupied the attention of the Court six days, and was concluded yesterday, the Jury rendering a verdict of $10,000 for plaintiff, the amount claimed. Defendant, when called to the stand as a witness for himself, swore that he never had any improper connection with the daughter of plaintiff. Timothy O'Meara, a witness, swore that he had connection with her at about the time alleged against defendant. It was so evident that O'Meara had perjured himself, that Judge CULVER, at the conclusion of the trial, required him to give bail in the sum of $2,500 to answer any indictment that may be found against him by the Grand Jury.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for this day—Nos. 88, 67, 90, 108, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 111½, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 123, 24, 59, 56, 68.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, dressed in brown and white dotted pantaloons, silk vest, black alpaca coat, drab Kossuth hat, and low ankle shoes, was found, on the evening of the 5th inst., supposed to have been lying in the bushes three or four days, at Johnsonville, about two miles from the Hoboken Ferry. An inquest was called on the body. Papers found in his possession showed that he was a native of Nuremburg, Germany. The verdict of the Jury was that he came to his death by shooting himself with a pistol in the head. The paper was written in German, with a pencil, and translated is as follows:

"The reason which drove me to destroy my life was a sickness which is incurable; all my nerves are affected, and when the disease is shown will injure my honor.

I am in possession of some money, which my bank-book will show. Will anybody be kind enough to send the same to my brother at Nuremburg? God bless my soul, I do suffer horribly. I was unable to write to my brother. FLEGLOR."

A porte-monnaie, containing $1 48 in silver, a brass door key, and a few other articles were found in his possession, but the bank-book alluded to was not found. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HAGUE, Esq., Justice of the Peace, West Hoboken, N. J.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The Highwood Guards, Captain J. M. HATFIELD, of Hoboken, went to New-Haven on an excursion, yesterday, where they will be the guests of the Blues. They went 38 strong, and were accompanied by Shelton's Band. The Guard paraded in Hoboken during the early part of the day, and were reviewed by Mayor CARPENTER and members of the City Council. At one o'clock they crossed over to New-York by the Canal-street Ferry, and marched through Canal-street and Broadway to the Park. While there a photograph of the Company was taken. They took the boat for New-Haven at 3 o'clock, and will return on Wednesday.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION CONCERNING DOGS.—Mayor CARPENTER, of Hoboken, has issued his proclamation forbidding the running at large during the dog days, of dogs that are not muzzled and do not have about the neck a collar bearing the name and residence of its owner. Any person may kill dogs not so secured from harm, and whoever interferes with the process of slaying the animals will be liable to a fine of $20 for so doing.

☞ The Hoboken Council has appointed the Hoboken City *Standard* to be the Corporation paper, and FRANCIS McDONOUGH Sergeant-at-Arms of the Council.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 8.

$30,000	Missouri St. 6s....	83¾	200	Erie Railroad......c	34
10,000	do.........b3	83½	1300	do..........slwk	33½
5,000	do.........s3	83½	200	do..........c	33½
4,000	Virginia 6s......	92	300	do............	33¾
10,000	do.........b30	92¼	50	do..........c	33¾
500	do............	92½	100	do..........b60	34
500	Cal. State 7s, '70.	80	50	do..........c	33½
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	86	200	do............	33½
16,000	Erie R. Bds '75...	37½	150	do............	34
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	72	500	do..........c	34¼
16,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	90	100	do..........s3	34
11,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d m.	77½	100	do..........b30	34¼
3,000	Ind. R. R. 2d m.	85½	400	do............	34½
1,000	do............	86	100	Reading R. R...s30	78½
70	Merchants' Bank...	114	1100	do............	78½
12	Hanover Bank.....	95	500	do..........s30	78½
5	Continental Bank..	111	1200	do..........s30	78
11	Union Bank.......	116	100	do............	78½
200	Cumb. Coal Co....	17½	400	do..........b30	78½
300	do..........b60	17½	100	do..........b30	78½
8	Hud. River R'd...	20	200	do..........s10	78½
5	Mich. Central R'd..	93	300	Gal. & Chi. R. R...b60	90
50	Harlem Railroad...	10½	275	do............	90
200	do............	10½	250	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	48
100	N. Y. Central R. R.	83½	110	c	48½
150	do............	83½	30	....	48½
250	do..........b60	83½	100	..............s10	48
200	do............	83½	210	....	48½
100	do..........s30	83	100	..............s10	49
400	do..........b60	83½	710	....	49
50	do............	83½	100	..............s30	48½
18	do..........s3	83½	250	..............s30	48½
10	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	83	100	..............b30	49½
40	do............	82½	112	M. S. & N. Ia. s. s..	83
100	Panama R. R...b30	93½	161	do............	82½
100	Ill. Cen. R. R....	130	50	Chi. & R. I. R. b30	92
50	do............	129¾	5	do............	92
1000	Cleve. & Tol. R...	61	100	do..........b30	91½
300	do..........b30	61	150	do............	92
200	do..........s30	60	100	do..........b30	92½
500	do..........s30	59	100	do..........b30	91½
300	do..........s10	60½	100	La. C. & Mil. R....	76

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000	Peru and Ind. R. R. 1st mort. Int. ad.	55@55½
$10,000	Terre Haute and Alt. R. R. 2d mort. do.	64
$5,000	Del., Lack. and West. R. R. 2d mort. do.	70½
$2,000	Lake Erie, Wab. and St. Louis R. R. do.	32
10 shares	N. Y. and N. Hav. R. (genuine stock)	51¼
100 shares	Ohio and Mississippi R. R. (E. D.).	15
10 shares	Peoria and Oquawka R. R..........	29½
10 shares	North-American Fire Ins. Co.......	113
150 shares	Citizens' Fire Ins. Co..........	179½@180¼
40 shares	Lenox Fire Ins. Co..............	108½
50 shares	North River Bank...............	101¼
20 shares	Nassau Bank...................	100

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m. b3	65	900	Cleve & Tol. R...b3	60
166	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	116	100	do..........s30	59½
300	Erie Railroad....s10	33½	400	do..........s10	59½
100	do............	33½	500	Ill. Cent. R. R.....	128½
50	M. So. & N. I. R. b30	49½	500	do..........s60	127
150	do..........s3	48½	100	N. Y. Cent. R......	83½
100	do..........b30	49	200	do............	83
20	do............	49	150	do..........b60	83½
10	M. S. & N. I. sp. sk.	83½	400	Reading R. R....s10	78½
200	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. b30	91½	200	Mich. Cen. RR...b60	90
86	do............	91	250	do............	89½
100	do..........s30	91½	15	Panama R. R......	93½
50	do............	91½	50	Mil. & Miss. RR....	66
10	do............	92			

MONDAY, June 8—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, June 6, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, May 30:

Increase in Loans	$1,288,898
Increase in Specie	319,199
Increase in Circulation	141,883
Increase in Actual Deposits	647,183

The increase, it will be noticed, is general, and the movement in Loans consistent with the increase in the other items. The Specie line is again over *thirteen millions*—unexpectedly so after the export demand of last week. The steady income of numerous small sums of Gold from the interior is again sensibly felt in equalizing the general movement of the week. The line of Undrawn Deposits is rapidly approaching *seventy millions*, notwithstanding the continued drafts made in settlement of the Foreign Exchanges.

Including the exchanges through the Clearing-House, and the balance in the Sub-Treasury, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 7, 1856.	June 6, 1857.	May 30, 1857.
Capital	$50,791,000	$60,442,000	$60,442,000
Loans	103,474,321	115,333,536	114,049,632
Specie	16,166,719	13,184,714	12,865,515
Circulation	8,430,253	8,889,575	8,696,693
Gross Deposits	90,600,243	96,594,391	96,157,814
Exchanged	23,575,539	27,361,301	27,581,256
Undrawn	67,032,704	69,233,090	68,575,908
In Sub-Treasury	11,412,321	12,081,008	13,041,370

The demand for Gold for shipment this week will, from present appearances, be large. The engagements for the *Arabia*, sailing direct on Wednesday, already count up $1,250,000, and the whole shipment may reach $1,750,000. The amount will be more readily supplied, without disturbance to the Market, as the California packet of 20th May will be due on Friday. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $162,922, against $81,217 received, reducing the balance to $12,849,303. The banking houses in Foreign business are asking 109⅝@108⅞ on London to-day and 5.17⅛@5.16¼ on Paris. The week opens on an easy market for Money. There is not much done in demand loans to-day; the Brokers being generally easy.

The Stock Exchange continues mainly in the control of the speculators against the market, who further depressed nearly all the leading dividend paying road shares to-day. The decline, thus far, and within a very few days, is equal, on New-York Central, to 4¼ ℔ cent., Rock Island 5, Galena 7 ℔ cent., Michigan Central 5½, Panama 3½, Illinois Central 1½, Cleveland and Toledo 5½, and Reading 4 ℔ cent. In Erie, the business of the day ranged from 34¼ to 33½, closing 33½ ℔ cent. Michigan Southern, under the statement in the card of the Directors this morning, as to the fictitious character of eight-tenths of the recent enormous sales at the Brokers' Board, was steadier, closing 48⅞@49 ℔ cent. The general market closed unsettled. State and Railway Bonds barely supported. The condition of the Share list may be illustrated by stating that Michigan Central sold below 90, Toledo below 60, Rock Island at 91, Galena at 90, and New-York Central at 83 ℔ cent.

The Land sales by the Illinois Central Company in May, were 29,417 acres for $379,299, or at an average of $12 90 per acre. For the five months of the year ending May 30, the aggregate sales were 149,560 acres for $2,059,023, or at an average of $13 80 per acre.

The earnings by the Galena and Chicago Road in May were $224,281, against $222,082 the same month last year.

The collector of this port has issued the following notice, with a view of facilitating business upon the going into effect of the new tariff:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
Collector's Office, June 6, 1857.

Importers having goods in bond which they may be under the absolute necessity of withdrawing for consumption on or immediately after the first of July next, would facilitate business by having their entries prepared and presented at the Custom House, prior to that date, or at any time after this notice, in order that the duties may be adjusted and liquidated and the necessary forms for passing the entries completed.

(Signed) HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

The accounting officers of the New-York and Erie Railroad have made up an official statement of the business of the first and second quarters of the current railroad year, ending 31st March. We avail of an early copy which has been sent to us to present the separate and aggregate results.

ERIE RAILROAD, FIRST QUARTER—OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31.

	To Dec. 31, 1856.	To Dec. 31, 1855.
Gross Traffic	$1,605,582	$1,727,989
Expenses and Interest	1,297,466	1,265,191
Net result to stock	$308,116	$462,798

in 1856 $425,387 ahead of all expenses and interest. This year, $72,945 minus; the difference $498,332, a result not unexpected after the disaster which attended the unfortunate difficulty between the late Superintendent and the employes of the Road, and the further drawback of a hard Winter. The consequences of the *strike*, and subsequent gross mistake of the Board of Directors in continuing the late arbitrary Superintendent in his place for nearly *six months* thereafter, when it was as clearly seen by a portion of the Board, in *six weeks*, that his removal alone would stay the mischief, may be thus summed up, from the schedule before us:

Diversion of traffic	$205,174
Increase of expenses	281,306
Increase in floating interest, &c.	11,673
Total loss, as above	$498,353

The working of the Road is now under the immediate control of the President and his Division Superintendents. They took charge about the 1st April, and have by far the best half of the Railroad year in which to work out a result for the Stock more promising than the statement now

SECOND QUARTER—JAN. 1 TO MARCH 31.

	To March 31, 1857.	To March 31, 1856.
Gross Traffic	$1,098,495	$1,231,284
Expenses and Interest	1,379,556	1,273,784
Result to Stock	Loss of..$281,061	Loss of $42,500

HALF YEAR—RECAPITULATED.

	March 31, 1857.	March 31, 1856.
Gross Traffic	$2,704,077	$2,959,351
Expenses	$1,904,565	$1,571,535
Interest Funded Debt	668,185	660,785
Floating Interest	91,383	19,367
Rent Union lease	41,700	41,700
Taxes	69,760	29,678
Together	$2,777,022	$2,533,964
Result to stock—Loss	$72,945	Gain..$425,387

The result to the Stock of the entire Railroad year of 1856 was:

Profit over Expenses and Int. to March 31	$425,387
Profit over Expenses and Int. to Sept. 30	920,908
Total for year	$1,346,295

The Road entered the second half of the year shown. The essential demands upon the profits of the half year are:

Deficit first half of year	$72,945
Sinking Fund Dividend	420,000
Estimate for new construction	200,000
Together	$692,945
As against profits same time 1856	920,908

There is no question, from present appearances, of the ability of the management to secure at least *this* result. And *more*, if the proper division of the traffic between this City and Lake Erie, lost through the bad conduct of last Fall and Winter, can be restored.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—MAY 30.

Names of Banks.	Av. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,375,170	$916,443	$245,063	$7,279,574
Artisans' Bank	326,306	49,137	96,112	477,300
Atlantic Bank	801,805	15,978	104,578	333,358
Bk. of America	4,339,946	1,349,766	36,439	3,139,309
Bk. of Commerce	11,707,321	1,678,532	3,095	7,680,777
Bk. of Commw'th	1,338,935	131,646	91,345	1,256,656
Bk. of New-York	3,301,588	340,567	330,110	2,547,111
Bk. of N. America	1,651,391	175,987	33,979	1,490,333
Bk. of Republic	4,174,163	646,155	96,481	4,358,514
Bk. St. New-York	3,726,888	432,385	560,917	2,551,685
Bowery Bank	1,015,148	85,594	176,306	870,065
Broadway Bank	1,5[illegible]7,957	1[illegible]1,249	228,331	1,444,449
Bull's Head Bank	357,616	22,338	137,772	277,752
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,462,342	54,628	111,340	1,056,091
Chatham Bank	694,068	53,159	117,478	332,029
Chemical Bank	1,654,313	396,351	345,582	1,207,964
Citizens' Bank	740,387	66,904	187,498	643,899
City Bank	1,867,910	171,394	31,499	1,491,383
Continental Bank	3,911,757	326,619	103,327	2,636,185
Corn Exch. Bank	1,700,038	145,351	81,987	1,332,337
East River Bank	808,840	35,174	96,163	439,294
Fulton Bank	1,557,361	139,761	127,468	1,301,707
Greenwich Bank	743,717	33,340	101,075	539,347
Grocers' Bank	737,567	67,361	94,437	646,115
Hanover Bank	1,635,159	63,240	113,437	932,051
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,813,745	145,167	263,496	1,148,438
Island City Bank	432,637	20,776	99,522	250,897
Irving Bank	738,940	44,167	132,273	600,326
Leather Man. Bk	2,430,694	170,580	297,019	2,137,794
Manhattan Co	4,636,5[illegible]	562,920	343,421	3,139,376
Marine Bank	960,004	41,367	98,398	542,585
Market Bank	1,7[illegible]387	146,318	170,445	1,296,096
Mechanics' Bank	4,[illegible]	428,506	264,160	3,488,054
Mech. Bkg. Asso	1,151,208	79,438	205,440	914,975
Mech. & Trad. Bk	680,239	52,731	187,987	545,033
Mercantile Bank	2,498,545	169,693	186,377	1,763,041
Merchants' Bank	5,717,357	857,379	269,808	4,440,366
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,222,38[illegible]	144,800	125,444	1,631,365
Metropolitan Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,[illegible]	92,751	118,206	1,148,231
National Bank	2,130,304	179,064	191,259	1,162,459
N. Y. County Bk	406,303	11,314	95,948	237,416
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	[illegible]	24,152	133,[illegible]	297,364
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	10,323	139,231	312,939
North River Bank	1,117,338	51,720	161,136	823,301
Ocean Bank	1,[illegible]	124,974	146,596	1,061,111
Oriental Bank	377,947	40,711	130,454	357,095
Pacific Bank	1,004,038	44,335	115,563	716,024
Park Bank	3,376,330	239,877	133,150	2,488,305
People's Bank	756,958	58,547	126,393	555,695
Phenix Bank	2,033,894	320,213	94,557	1,3[illegible],485
St. Nicholas Bank	887,036	63,291	90,721	717,945
Seventh Ward Bk	1,297,647	126,369	244,618	761,475
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,219,716	165,366	112,910	2,017,033
Tradesmen's Bk	1,588,105	74,284	232,972	941,059
Union Bank	2,777,445	365,902	194,971	5,095,261

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$115,333,536	Circulation	$8,889,575
Specie	13,184,714	Deposits	96,594,391

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

Under existing circumstances, the Directors of this Company, who are now in the City, deem it proper to make the following statements:

Attempts have been made to create the impression that serious divisions exist among the Directors, of a nature to prevent their cordial coöperation in carrying forward the business of the Company. All such allegations are groundless, and we think it our duty to give them this formal and unqualified denial. Up to the present moment no division of sentiment has been manifested in the Board upon any question of principle or policy affecting the interests of the Company; and no change has occurred in any way, in relation to the Company or its affairs since the date of our recent report and circular, to induce us to alter our opinions as therein expressed. We believe now, as then, in the capacity of the road to earn liberal dividends upon the entire amount of its outstanding stock; and we strongly recommend the stockholders not to sacrifice their stock under the influence of a temporary panic, which is attempted to be created, as we think, for the express purpose of alarming holders, and inducing them to throw their stock upon the market.

It appears from an examination of the printed stock lists that the aggregate of the sales of the general stock of this Company at the Stock Exchange, from the 21st of May to the 6th of June, inclusive, a period of seventeen days, has been 51,839 shares, while our books show that the number of shares transferred to regular stockholders during that time was 6,188 shares, and the number of shares transferred by regular stockholders was 6,168; in other words, more stock has been withdrawn from the market than has been thrown upon it during the last seventeen days.

When it is recollected that within the time specified two payments have been made upon the guaranteed stock, and that some of the stockholders have sold a portion of their old stock in order to meet the payments upon the new, it will be seen that the stock is very firmly held.

It is deemed proper to make these statements in order that *bona fide* stockholders may not be misled by the large sales and low prices which are now quoted at the Stock Exchange.

EDWIN LITCHFIELD, W. M. VERMILYE,
JNO. A. C. GRAY, HENRY KEEP,
HEMAN J. REDFIELD, JOHN STRYKER,
WM. B. WELLES, CHARLES BUTLER,
LITCHFIELD.

Markets..*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times*
NEW-YORK, Monday, June 8, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and demand. Pearls, $7 87½@$8 50; Pots, $8 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good, but parties differ about prices, and business is restricted. Java, 15½c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 9½c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 11½c.@11¾c.; Bahia, 10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Remains dull and heavy, as previously reported. Middling Uplands, 13½c.@14c.; Gulfs, 14½c.@14¾c., and other grades at proportionate prices, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is plentier, but is in active request, and for desirable lots prices are generally sustained. Sales 12,260 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 55@$6 70
Straight State	6 70@ 6 85
Extra State	6 90@ 7 10
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 60@ 6 90
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 70@ 6 10
Fancy Michigan	6 70@ 6 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	7 20@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	7 20@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75@10 00
Extra Missouri	8 00@10 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 475 bbls., in lots, at from $6 70@$[illegible]5 for superfine to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk and buoyant. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,400 bbls. very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 50@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted, at $4 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, especially common, is more abundant and is less valuable. Hence, it is more sought after, partly by shippers. Sales: 36,500 bushels, including poor ordinary Canadian Club, at $1 48, and good ordinary Western Club at $1 50@$1 52 ℔ bushel. Rye is unsettled—sales having been reported of 1,400 bushels Jersey at $1 15, while prime Northern is held at $1 25 ℔ bushel. There is not much of either kind here. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Oats are plentier, and are less inquired for, at 66c.@70c. for Western; 66c.@68c. for State; 62c.@66c. for Canadian and Jersey; 58c.@61c. for Pennsylvania; and 56c.@58c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Corn appears about the same. Sales have been reported since our last of about 48,000 bushels, at 91c. for mixed, in store; 95c. for mixed, deliverable during July and August; 95c.@96c. for yellow; and 96c.@$1 for white, here, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Is abundant, dull and nominal. [illegible]

HAY—There were 700 bales River taken at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales of [illegible] bales last year's growth at 7c.@13c.—mainly within the range, ℔ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is salable and firm.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is quiet at languid prices. Porto Rico in hhds. at 60c.@68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@55c.; Clayed Cuba, 45c.@48c.; and New-Orleans, 60c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive, yet [illegible] held with limited supplies of the leading articles, in market.

OILS—Are generally lightly dealt in at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales [illegible] bbls., in small lots at $[illegible] for Mess; and $19 20@$19 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, and are firm at [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is scarce and quoted at [illegible] ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and lower. The transactions since our last reach about [illegible] bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at [illegible] ℔ lb. Beef is in fair request at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 500 bbls. at [illegible] for Country [illegible] for repacked Western Mess, and [illegible] for extra Western, do. ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess [illegible] ℔ tc. Beef Hams, are [illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is in plenty and in very moderate demand, at 17c.@[illegible] for new Ohio; 18c.@23c. for common to very good new State, and [illegible] for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at [illegible]@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues pretty brisk, and buoyant, at $[illegible]@$5 25 for Common to prime ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are quiet, owing to the [illegible] of operators about prices. Small lots of Cuba, in hhds. and Havana in boxes, were purchased within our previous range.

TEAS—Are more sought after, chiefly by speculators, and prices are very firm.

WHISKY—There were only a few small lots of Ohio and Prison disposed of at 30½c.@31c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were essentially unaltered. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible]d.@[illegible]d. ℔ bale; Flour, 2d.@[illegible]d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, [illegible]d.@[illegible]d. ℔ bushel; Beef, [illegible] ℔ tierce; Rosin, 2d.@[illegible]d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 15s.@[illegible] ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. Sales merely of a retail character, at $6 50@$6 75 for superfine Illinois and Wisconsin, and $7@$7 50 for extra do. WHEAT in fair demand, closing dull. Sales 25,000 bushels at $1 50 for Chicago Spring, and $1 55@$1 56 for Milwaukee Club. CORN unsettled and lower. Sales 18,000 bushels, at 75c.@78c. OATS steady. Sales 12,000 bushels at 58c. WHISKY, sales 100 barrels at 29c. Canal Freights dull—19½c. for Corn to New-York. *Receipts for the 48 hours ending at noon to-day*—8,000 barrels Flour; 80,000 bushels Wheat; 51,000 bushels Corn; 36,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—48,000 bushels Wheat, and 57,000 bushels Corn, nearly all this side of tide water.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $6 50 for straight State; $7 50 for fancy Canadian, and $7 for Wisconsin. WHEAT in limited demand. Sales 3,000 bushels White Canadian, at $1 86½. CORN dull. Sales of small parcels at 78c. *Lake Imports*, to-day—18,000 bushels Wheat; 500 bbls. Pork. *Canal Exports*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 80,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 600 bales, at 13½c.@13¾c. for Middling. *Receipts to-day*—120 bales. Cotton has a declining tendency. FLOUR is quiet. Sales of Mess PORK at $25 37½. Other articles are generally unchanged.

ALBANY, Monday, June 8.

On 'Change to-day there was a sale of 4,000 bushels prime White Canadian WHEAT at $2 ℔ bushel; a lot of 2,500 bushels White Western was sold on private terms, and the price is understood to be $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Western mixed CORN is worth to-day 98c. Sales to-day, 4,200 bushels. Nothing is doing in OATS.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Monday—*First Board.*—[illegible] City 6s, 92; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; Schuylkill Railroad [illegible]; Reading Railroad [illegible]; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 111; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½; [illegible] Lehigh Scrip, [illegible]; Morris Canal Preferred, [illegible]; Mechanics' Bank, 28. *Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '68, 115; Penn. 5s, [illegible]; Phila. R. R., 39¾@39; Phila. 6s, new, [illegible]; Penn. 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 78@79; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, 44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½@46⅝; Morris Canal Consolidated, 52@54; Schuylkill Navigation, '82, 67@67½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 1st mort., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mort., [illegible]; Long Island, 11¾@11¼; Vicksburg, 7@7½; Girard Bank, 11¾@11; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, 10¼@10½; New Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, 12¼@12½.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark G. W. Horton, from Sagua la Grande—E. Hinckly, Mrs. Reeis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 25	Sun sets	7 35	Moon rises	9 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 38	Gov. Island	10 18	Hell Gate	1 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, ——.

Ships Alex. Barclay, [illegible], Cadiz, Crocker & Warren; Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool, Taylor & Merrill.

Barks Jas. Wesley, McGuire, City Point, R. P. Buck & Co.; R. A. Allen, Hobart, Savannah, Dunham & Co.; Atlantic, (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen, Burchard & Becker; I. Fish, Phillips, Cardenas, ——; Albertine, Baxter, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.; Lillie Linda, Gilpatrick, Boston, J. W. Delano & Co.

Brigs H. Wellsbrooks, (Dutch,) Lammermann, Rotterdam, J. P. Meyer; Maria, Bailey, [illegible]; [illegible] Gilchrist, Baxter, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Active, (Br.,) McKenna, Halifax, Leaycraft & Co.; G. S. Buckman, Wright, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Carthagena, Baker, Philadelphia, J. Smith; Maria, Cook, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; London, (Br.,) Wallis, St. John, N. F., J. S. Drake; M. E. Wells, Terry, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; S. J. Waring, Smith, Savannah, Metcalf, Mott & Co.

Propellers Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Ironsides, Vandever, Philadelphia, ——; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and New-York Navigation Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Bark Narramissic, Lampher, Cienfuegos May 24, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Theodore Curtis, (of Prospect,) Edwards, Sagua May 28, with sugar to Russell & Viniag.

Bark Ottawa, Reimer, Remedios May 28, with sugar, honey and molasses to Mora & Nephew. Has had light winds all the passage, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with light N. winds.

Bark Dina (Dutch,) De Haan, Havana 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Pesant, Bros. & Co.

Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Ulmer, Sagua la Grande 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Antje Broun, (Hanov. galliot,) Woortman, Emden, (Kingdom of Hanover,) 48 ds., with mdse. and 52 passengers J. W. Rob[illegible] & Co. Had much fog and saw considerable drift ice on the Banks.

Brig New World, (of New-Orleans,) Olyphant, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. Milne.

Brig George, (Br.,) McLellan, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co. Is lying at Port Morris.

Brig Rebecca, (Br.,) Mensby, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. J. Stephenson.

Brig Ocean Isle, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda 1st inst., with potatoes to Penniston & Jones—12 passengers.

Brig Burmah, McKenzie, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Fry.

Brig E. R. Haskins, Snow, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Carroll, (new,) Norton, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Catharine Beal, Shute, Belfast 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Charm, Whalen, Boston, with linseed to Mitchell & Co.

Schr. Martha Maria, Small, Salem, with mdse. to E. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Elmira, (of Thomaston,) Allen, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to master.

Schr. Hanover, Tibbetts, St. Jago de Cuba May 18, with sugar to Abrahams, Almeda & Co.

Schr. Jane Ingram, Merrill, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Wm. Bennett, Parker, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. E. Drummond, Fox, with mdse. from wreck of schr. Indenclia ashore on Long Beach, to Bird & Nelson.

Schr. William Thomas, Bacon, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Philadelphia, Sturges, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston, to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. American Belle, Chase, Boston, to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Mary Jane, Baker, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Hannah, D. Nicherson, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Elizabeth Davidson, Long, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. H. G. Barnes, Raymond, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. C. D. Hallock, Hodges, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. T. Conquest, Daggett, Taunton.

Schr. Andes, Biggins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Melbourne, Hunt, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lotus, Weeks, Wareham, with nails.

Schr. Heroine, Champlin, New-London for Phila.

Schr. Maria, Cook, Albany for Boston.

Sloop Washington, Kenney, New-London.

Sloop Aurora, Appleton, Norwich.

Propeller Boston, Sallew, Philadelphia 20 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Propeller H. B. Beach, Sanders, Boston.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to S.

Sailed.

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, for Havana and Mobile. Ships Morning Light, Gillies, Liverpool; Old Colony, Low, San Francisco.

Memoranda.

CORRECTION.—The steamtug W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazard, from Shelburne, N. S., having in tow the ship R. L. Lane, was not seven days on the passage, as reported, having left Shelburne at 12 M. on the 3d, and arrived here the 6th, at 12 M.—three days.

The packet ship James Foster, Jr., from Liverpool, arrived last night, has 670 passengers. May 18, lat. 43, lon. 28, exchanged signals with ship Cambria, bound East.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 8—Arr., barks Alberta, Hitchborn, Cardenas; Charm, Sleeper, Turks Island; brig Lyra, Haskell, Philadelphia; steamer Palmetto, Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

Remedios, May 27—Arr., schr. Marion A. Gould, from Jacksonville, for New-York. The Brig Gaba, Foster, for New-York, old. 28th. In port—brigs [illegible]; Burton, for Boston; Lorana, Moon, [illegible]; Wm. E. Nash, Nash, for New-York; [illegible] Wind, Lamed, for Baltimore; [illegible]; Caroline Grant, Hoyt, for Boston.

At St. Jago de Cuba, May 18, [illegible] for New-York in 10 ds; Helen and [illegible] Cardiff, for New-York in 10 ds; brig Henry [illegible] Heath, from Savannah for New-York in 10 ds; schr. Vapor, Smith, from Mobile for New-York in 8 ds.